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The Life and Battles of
BARNEY AARON,
The Star of the East—1828.

From a work published in England in 1828—now first republished in this country in the columns of the NEW YORK CLIPPER.

THE PET'S INVITATION.

RICHARD CURTIS TO BARNEY AARON—
Greeting.

Come, Barney, 'tis Curtis, the Pet, who invites thee,
No longer to fight for two hundred *refuses*:
For while all the pride of "*the peoplesh*" excites thee,
You can't *need* the *needful*, my Star of the Jews!

Remember the glories of ancient Mendoza.
And hard drinking, hard hitting, shifting Dutch Sam;
Think on old Ikey Pig, and Big Bitton, who knows thee,
With the rush of a lion, yet mild as a lamb.

What, though Mrs. Aaron thy *mug* may delight in,
And, thinking of black eyes, turns fretful and wan;
She'll say, when convinced that you really mean fighting,
"Mine husband, God bless him, 's a brave little man."

I'll own that as good as e'er pull'd off a shirt, is
The lad I now call to the old milling game;
And remember, friend Barney, though challenged by Curtis,
No *Cur*-tis invites thee to combat for fame.

Then try all the good ones, who live in the Minories,
Kick the shins of the dwellers in petticoat Lane—
Get *blunt*, which of all sorts of milling the sinew is;
Drop *chaffing*, and take to hard fighting again.

August 28, 1825.

THE STAR'S ANSWER.

BARNEY AARON TO RICHARD CURTIS—
Greeting.

I come, Mr. *Cur*-tis, the *Star* of the *Sheenies*,
Who advances to *pluck* from thy brow, thy high crest,
With a *sufficit quantum* of courage—no ninny,
To lower thy *caput*, my *Flower* of the West.

You fought *Peter Warren* a hundred to ninety,
Why not fight me for the first-mention'd name;
But being all *bounce*, the *scratch* cannot come to,
To show your pugilistic pretensions to fame.

You say that precious metal, that jewel—the *rhino*,
Can be had from the *Sheenies* of Petticoat Lane;
So leave off useless *chaffing*—fight, and there shine, O!
To regain my lost reputation again.

I state, for A HUNDRED, I'm ready to fight you,
Surely, out of court'say, you cannot refuse;
You have to contend with no *Warren*, my *Curtis*,
But have BARNEY AARON, the *Star* of the Jews!

September 3, 1825.

These poetic effusions did not produce any battle: and the following letter appeared in PIERCE EGAN'S *Life in London*.

To the Friends of Barney Aaron:

I think it my duty to inform them, that such a brave "little man" should not not be thus neglected, for he has proved himself a true and game boxer; he has fought seven or eight manly battles, and was successful in winning all but one—that was no disgrace to Barney and his friends. Then, why not give the lad another chance? We are sure the lad means what is right, and we are sure that sporting men would not think any distance too far to see two good honest little men fight. A match between Barney and Dick Curtis would stand high on the list, therefore let us try to bring Barney into the ring again; he has not fought since his battle with Arthur Mathewson; one more fight will bring the lad to rights again. I am sure the Sheenies are men, and will see their brave little hero righted—the first trumps took him by the hand, and it is to be hoped they will see him through it. A TRUE SHEENY.

December 31, 1825.

The brave Dick Hares, although getting rather stale as to milling, was anxious, nevertheless, to have a turn with Barney Aaron; and a match was made between them for £50 a side. This battle was decided at No Man's Land, on Tuesday, March 21, 1826.

No Man's Land was the office given for the mill to take place; and the road to St. Albans exhibited, early in the morning, a few of the out-and-outers on the toddle for the scene of action. The Sheenies mustered strongly in favor of the Star of the East, and Hares was not neglected by his patrons. Both of the boxers are well known to the ring; and Hares, in all his battles, has proved himself a brave little man. But the youth of Barney made him the favorite at 6 and 7 to 4; and, in several instances, at 2 to 1.

It was nearly two o'clock before the men entered the ropes, in consequence of a mistake which occurred on the road—that the battle would take place on Colney Heath, where several persons had assembled to witness the contest. Barney first threw his topper into the ring, followed by the John Bull Fighter, and his friend and patron, Mr. Nathan; and Hares was seconded by Peter Crawley and Paddington Jones.

Round 1. Considerable skill was displayed on both sides to obtain a favorable opening, or rather to ascertain the milling talents possessed by each other. Barney, nothing afraid, went to work, and planted a heavy blow on his opponent's listner, which soon brought Hares to his recollection, that he was within the ropes of the P. R. The latter was also for work, and closed; the ribs of the gay Sheeny napped triflingly, when Hares was thrown quite easy, Barney fell upon him as heavy as Dashe said, "it vash as right as de day."

2. Barney took the lead, like a first-rate fiddler at the Uproar, and made the nob of Dick his instrument. Two rum ones were received, which would have made a lusty coalheaver sneeze, and the cork of Hares was also drawn into the bargain. The latter again went down, and Barney upon him. Two to one. current betting.

3. In this early stage of the battle, youth was found to have its advantages—the liveliness and hitting was all on the side of Barney. The "Star of the East" lost none of his brilliancy; he obtained a one, two, in style, and also made it three, four, with the most perfect ease and gaity. In closing, the Ould One was undermost.

4. Short and sweet to the Sheenies—better than a prime fish supper to their palates; their blunt had been laid out right. The nob of Hares was completely at the service of Barney. In closing, Dick endeavored to fib, but "it was all chise." Hares received a severe cross-buttock.

5. This round had scarcely begun before it was over, and Barney the hero of the tale. Hares nobbed, and also became a drowny-one.

6. Counter-hits. In closing, Hares was an easy customer, and soon went down.

7. This was the best round in the fight; and Hares convinced the spectators that he once had been a rare good one; but Old Time plays such tricks with us all, that we are not aware of his encroachments till it is too late. So it was with poor Dick: the youth and strength of Barney gave him the best of it. The rally was a sharp one; and Dick was floored *sans ceremonia*.—"Tat a peautiful hit! Barney shall be employed by the Kill-bulls, he does it so nishely."

8. Barney followed Hares, planting hits on him all round the ring. Dick appeared confused, and lost his distance. Hares again thrown.

9. Dick was little more than a chopping-block in the hands of Barney; the blows of the Sheeny always told; while the hits of Hares were thrown away, as to any like impression on the frame of the Jew. Hares down.

10. Barney, full of spirits, planted two heavy blows on the sensitive plant of his opponent, which sent him out of the ropes on his latter end. Twenty-five pounds to ten; but no go!

11. Hares showed himself a game man; and took his punishment as cool as a cucumber. The check of Barney received a heavy blow, but the latter was "with him" as quick as lightning. In closing, the superiority of Barney was evident to the most complete noviee. Hares down.

12. This round was decidedly in favar of Aaron. Hares was hit down like a shot. Great applause for Barney.

13. Hares was now, as it is termed, as slow as a top; and the only chance he had left, a good licking! His face was all over claret—but he never flinched from a blow. Hares went down quite weak.

14. Crawley, finding his man a little worse for the mill, carried him to the scratch. Barney hit him all over the ground, and ultimately levelled Hares. The John Bull Fighter, laughing, said, "Barney, you don't want me any more. I shall go and take a walk!" "Walker!" in reply, answered Peter, "we shall make your man run yet!" "Yes," cried Josh., "some Sunday next week!"

15. Lots of fibbing *a-la*-Randall; and a bit of good truth the result. Barney doing as he liked; and Hares milled down.

16. Hares endeavored to change his system, but it was too late. The gay Sheeny was awake, and rushed into work as if he had nothing to contend against. Hares positively had no chance—he was fibbed to a stand-still; and went down covered with claret. The Sheenies now gave their chaffers a holiday; and the praises bestowed on Barney were loud indeed.

17. No spectator doubted the gameness of Hares; and every person felt satisfied that he would fight till he was deprived of speech; but, nevertheless, every unbiassed man was perfectly aware, that he could not win without an accident; and therefore, continuing the battle, punishment must be his only reward. Hares was floored.

18. Barney taking it all his own way. Both down, but the Israelite uppermost.

19. Applause for Hares, by way of cheering his hopes. Barney, in too much of a hurry, missed his blow, and Dick cleverly returned on his body. Barney also slipped down.

20. Excepting a slight touch on one of his peerers, Barney was as fresh as when he commenced the battle. He rushed into work, when Dick's head was punished, till he went down.

21. The fibbing system again resorted to, and Hares the victim of it, until he measured his length upon the ground. "Take him away," roared out the Sheenies, and the Christians also joined in the cry.

22. Dick was now a receiver-general, and his mug was severely bruised, and he also displayed a large cut on his forehead. The good Ould One again down.

23. It was no trouble to the Star of the East. He went in with much *sang froid*, punishing his opponent with great ease, and finished the round, by throwing his man like a child.

24. Barney made one, two, three facers, with as much ease as winking. Dick, in return, put in a hit, but of no weight. Aaron followed up his opponent in order to finish him, and dropped Hares at the ropes.

25. Poor Dick's index had now become a mark for Barney to punish; and the one, two, three, told heavily, till Hares went down. "Take him away—it is cruel to let a brave man be cut to pieces, when he has no chance whatever! "I am not hurt," cried Dick, "so help me ——! I am not the worse for fighting, and why should I be forced to give it up against my will. I will fight on." "He can fight for a month," says Peter Crawley, clapping Dick on the back.

26. It was now the Diorama to a Peep Show; and no takers. Barney every thing, and Dick of no use. Hares down. "Take him away."

27. and 28. Here the backers of Hares stepped into the ring, and said he should fight no more; but Dick insisted that he was not hurt. Hares went down.

29. and 30. In the last round, Hares was floored in a twinkling.

31. The face of Hares was severely punished; and, although he had the worst of it in every instance, he would not be taken out of the ring.

32 to 42. It would be a waste of time to detail these rounds. They were all decidedly in favor of Barney, who was quite as fresh as when the battle commenced. "Take him away," was the general cry.

43, and last. The friends of Barney wished him to finish the fight. Dick received a rum one on the nob, which gave him the staggers. He retreated from danger, when Barney followed him, and planted several blows, and the Sheeny being in the act of giving, it was insisted he had made a foul blow.—Peter claimed the battle for his man, and "foul," "fair," were loudly vociferated by the contending parties. An appeal was made to the Umpires on the subject, but a difference of opinion existing on the subject, the referee thought the men should continue the fight, (three-quarters of an hour had elapsed;) this Hares refused to do, and also claimed the colors as his right by victory.—Great confusion ensued for some time; when both of the combatants left the ring. On the road home, the Umpires and Referee met, and signed the fallowing note:—

"I witnessed the whole of the last round, and saw no foul blow struck.
(Signed) "C. F. B.
"Umpire for Barney Aaron."

"My opinion is, that Hares received a blow from Aaron when on the ground, but the blow was given accidentally, and I may say, unavoidably; and therefore I consider Aaron entitled to the stake. (Signed) "H. W.
"Umpire for Hares."

"I did not see the conclusion of the last round. Finding that one of the Umpires declared there was no foul blow given, and that the other said there was, but that it was an accidental one, I desired the men to proceed with the fight. As Hares declined to do so, I consider Barney Aaron entitled to the stake. (Signed)
"S. S. Referee."

OBSERVATIONS.

Hares, we have no doubt, for a turn-up would be a troublesome customer; and would punish a rough commoner in the street with success; but, in the Prize Ring, he has gone by. The youth of Barney made it ten to one in his favor; and he left off with only a mark under the left eye.

THE STAKES GIVEN UP TO BARNEY.

A meeting took place on the morning after the fight, when, after the case being argued with much deliberation, and with as much sicety as an Equity case at the Chancery bar, the blunt was handed over to Barney; the Stakeholder being determined to act like an honest sporting man, and to let those go to law that like it so best.

The following is a description of, and remarks on, the fight between Barney Aaron and Hares, by Mynheer Van Haagen, in London, to Mynheer Van Kloppen, in Amsterdam.

DEAR COUSIN.—Agreeably to my promise to write to you whenever I met with any thing worth recording, I proceed to give you a description of an English fight, or, as it is here termed, a "pitched battle," I witnessed on Tuesday last; and, in order that you may the better understand it, I present you with a few remarks on the system of Pugilism, as practised here, for which I am indebted to our mutual friend, Mr. Boxer. The English are naturally a brave and courageous people, but less sanguinary in its fullest extent than their continental neighbors; hence nothing is more common than fights between boys of from 10 to 12 years of age, and similar exhibitions in the public streets by men of the lower orders. Both the boy and the man, who from the want of sufficient physical strength, or lacking the appetite for a good beating, are often obliged to succomb, soon get tired of the sport; but he who, possessing a strong muscular frame, and the courage of a bull-dog, frequently beats his man, becomes vain of his powers, and, probably for the want of better or more honorable employment, determines to exhibit himself at a sparring match; here then we have him in the university pugilistic; and as in a national school boys are taught to mark in sand, before they write with a pen, so here the combatants thump each other with gloves well stuffed, before they exereise with their naked fists; it is here where the Fancy (i. e. those who have a "gout" for smashed faces and broken ribs) judge of their qualifications, and if found worthy, some of the Fancy make a match, that is, subscribing a sum of money to contend for. This, Mr. Boxer assures me, is the origin of most of the pugilistic heroes. Having thus prepared you, I shall briefly state the manner of the last fight. The combatants were a Christian and a Jew; the Jew about twenty six years of age, and the Christian some ten years older. I shall not here trouble you with the art of betting on fights, but bring you at once to the ring, which is a space kept clear by stakes and ropes, for the combatants to engage in. The men appeared stripped to their waists, attended each by seconds or assistants, whose business is to encourage the men, and pick them up when they fall; for here, when a man falls in fighting, his adversary immediately leaves him till he rises and puts himself in an attitude of defence, the time allowed for which is, half a minute, at the expriation of which, if the man be not ready, he loses the fight. The Jew from the commencement had the decided advantage; it was also evident he felt confident of success; he hit his man with amazing force, and absolutely demolished (for the time) every feature of his countenance, while he himself escaped with scarce a mark. My greatest surprise is, how it was possible for a man to receive so much beating, and the consequent loss of blood, and still be inclined to renew the combat; such was, however, the case; and, after fighting three quarters of an hour, a cry was raised of "foul," meaning that the Jew had struck his man when on the ground.—The ring was immediately broken into, the combatants moved from the arena, each party claiming the victory; an appeal was, however, made to the judges, who, decided the Jew was entitled to the stakes; viz. fifty pounds. Having thus given you a narrative of the fight, I shall, at my earliest leisure, send oou my reflections thereon; and whether, in a moral point of view, as well as national, they ought to be tolerated or suppressed. Believe me to be, dear cousin, sincerely yours,

JAN VAN HAAGEN.

LONDON, March 22, 1826.

It might be termed "long looked for, come at last!" A match for £100 a-side was made between Barney Aaron and Dick Curtis. The above scientific battle was decided upon a stage, at Andover, on Tuesday, February 27, 1827. Curtis was declared the winner in fifty minutes; Barney, by a blow in his throat, was hit out "of time!" In the fifth round, Aaron fell off the stage, but was caught by the reporters. Curtis was never so puzzled before, in any of his battles, and until he had reduced the Jew to his weight, the first four rounds were more of a doubtful nature than otherwise. Instead of having fallen in the estimation of his friends by the above defeat, his fine fighting, manly conduct, and fair play, throughout the above mill, tended to raise Barney in the eyes of the Sporting World, one hundred per cent.

The friends of Barney Aaron rallied round him, and his benefit at the Coburg Theatre was a rare bumper, on Saturday, March 18, 1827. The set-to between Curtis and Barney was pronounced one of the finest things ever witnessed in the Art of Self-Defence. The performance of Tom and Jerry also went off with great fun and laughter.

It appeared that Frank Redman was not satisfied as to his late defeat, and he accordingly made another match for £50 a side, with Barney Aaron. This battle was to have been decided on Tuesday, August 21, 1827. It however turned out *no fight*, but lots of rain, thunder, and lightning, for the disappointed Mob. Chertsey, twenty miles from London, was named as the rallying point; Moulsey Hurst would not fit. At the latter delightful place for a fight, it was whispered the beaks were in sight; and therefore prudence suggested it would be unwise to "try it on!"—The Sheenies were numerous in favor of Barney; but the Christians were rather thin, by comparison, on the side of Redman. The ring was made in a field near Fordwater Bridge, about a mile from Chertsey. About half-past twelve o'clock, a most violent storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by sheets of water, compelled the blades round the ring to seek shelter under the hedges from the effects of the "pitiless pelting shower." The storm having abated, and the time of peeling arrived, Barney, followed by Mr. Nathan and Josh. Hudson as his seconds, threw his hat into the ring. After waiting about ten minutes, and Mr. Redman having been called for several times, Barney claimed the blunt, and retired from the ropes. Dick Curtis came galloping up to the ring out of breath, and informed the disappointed coves that Redman had been stopped by a pig, and the slang was also too strong for Fred. to show. The lads who had got over twenty miles of ground, and many of them received a precious wetting into the bargain, felt themselves a little *wexed* at such treatment, and some pleasant expression escaped from their chaffers.

"Let us have a fight," said two or three heavy swells, "do not let us return home without a mill." "I would rather fight," replied Barney Aaron, "than receive the forfeit."

A subscription was immediately commenced to make a purse of £10, for Ike Dodd and Harry Jones, the Sailor Boy. But, game as the lads of the Fancy professed to be, the heavy shower of rain scattered them in all directions; and even the prads bolted from their keepers. It was truly laughable to witness the anxiety of the coves, creeping under the wagons, gigs, &c., to keep out of the wet; and here and there little mobs of Sheenies were seen squeezing each other almost to suffocation, to obtain a little shelter under a few cabbage plants; swearing it was a "werry bad bargainsh, as they got nothing but water by their long journey!" In spite of all the endeavors of Tom Oliver and others, a purse could not be collected for Jones and Dodd. The Faney were likewise compelled to separate, with not a dry thread to their backs, from the scene of action, and also to make the "best of their way" over seven long miles of ground, amidst one of the heaviest storms ever witnessed.

Redman's friends, it appears, refused to forfeit; on the plea that an officer, by the order of a magistrate, prevented Redman from meeting Barney Aaron in the ring; but the opponents of Redman insisted it was nothing else but a plant. We regret that the Amateurs were put to the expense of a long, unpleasant journey, without witnessing a battle.

The stakes were given up, after consideration, to Barney Aaron, which so displeased Redman, that he threw up his hat in the room, and offered Barney to fight upon the spot.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE GAME
—OF—
WHIST
Compiled from the Best Authorities,
—FOR THE—
NEW YORK CLIPPER.

WHIST:
From The Text of Hoyle.

[CONTINUED.]

If you have ace, king, and four small trumps, begin with a small one; because it is an equal wager that your partner has a better trump than the last player; if so, you have three rounds of trumps; if not, you cannot fetch out all the trumps.

If ace, king, knave, and three small trumps, begin with the king, and then play the ace, (except one of the adversaries refuses trumps,) because the odds are in your favour that the queen falls.

If king, queen, and four small trumps, begin with a small one, because the odds are on your side, that your partner has an honour,

If king, queen, ten, and three small trumps, begin with the king, because you have a fair chance that the knave falls in the second round, or you may finesse your ten upon the return of trumps from your partner.

If queen, knave, and four small trumps, begin with a small one, because the odds are in your favour that your partner has an honour.

If queen, knave, nine, and three small trumps, begin with the queen, because you have a fair chance that the ten falls in the second round; or you may wait to finesse the nine.

If knave, ten, and four small trumps, begin with a small one.

If knave, ten, eight, and three small trumps, begin with the knave, in order to prevent the nine from making a trick; and the odds are in your favour that the other three honours fall in two rounds.

If six trumps of a lower denomination, begin with the lowest, unless you should have ten, nine, and eight, and an honour turns up against you; in this case, if you are to play through the honour, begin with the ten, which obliges the adversary to play his honour to his disadvantage, or leave it in your partner's option, whether he will pass it or not.

If ace, king, and three small trumps, begin with a small one.

If ace, king, and knave, and two small trumps, begin with the king, which, next to a moral certainty, informs your partner that you have ace and knave remaining; and by putting the lead into your partner's hand, he plays you a trump; upon which you are to finesse the knave, and no ill consequence can attend such play, except the queen lies behind you single.

If king, queen, and three small trumps, begin with a small one.

If queen, knave and three small trumps, begin with a small one.

If queen, knave, nine, and two small trumps, begin with the queen.

If knave, ten, and three small trumps, begin with a small one,

If knave, ten, eight, and two small trumps begin with the knave, because in two rounds of trumps it is odds but that the nine falls; or upon the return of trumps from your partner, you may finesse the eight.

If five trumps of a lower denomination, it is the best play to begin with the lowest, unless you have a sequence of ten, nine, and eight; in that case begin with the highest of the sequence.

If ace, king, and two small trumps, begin with a small one.

If ace, king, knave, and one small trump, begin with the king.

If king, queen, and two small trumps, begin with a small one.

If king, queen, ten, and one small trumps begin with the king, and wait for the return of trumps from your partner, when finesse your ten, in order to win the knave.

If queen, knave, nine, and one small trump, begin with the queen, in order to prevent the ten from making a trick.

If knave, ten, and two small trumps, begin with a small one.

If knave, ten, eight, and one small trump, begin with the knave, in order to prevent the nine from making a trick.

If ten, nine, eight, and one small trump, begin with the ten, which leaves it in your partner's discretion whether he will pass it or not.

If ten, and three small trumps, begin with a small one.

SOME PARTICULAR RULES.

If you have ace, king, and four small trumps, with good suit, play three rounds of trumps, otherwise you may have your strong suit trumped.

If king, queen, and four small trumps, with a good suit, trump out the king, because when you have the lead again, you will have three rounds of trumps.

If king, queen, ten, and two small trumps begin with the king.

If king, queen, ten, and three small trumps, with a good suit, trump out with the king, in expectation of the knave's falling at the second round; and do not wait to finesse the ten, for fear your strong suit should be trumped.

If queen, knave, and three small trumps, with a good suit, trump out with a small one.

If queen, knave, nine, and two small trumps, with a good suit, trump out with the queen, in expectation of the ten falling at the second round; and do not wait to finesse the nine, but trump out a second time, for the reason assigned above.

If knave, ten, and three small trumps, with a good suit, trump out with a small one.

If knave, ten, eight, and two small trumps, with a good suit, trump out with the knave, in expectation of the nine falling at the second round.

If ten, nine, eight, and one small trump, with a good suit, trump out with the ten.

PARTICULAR GAMES.

Suppose you are elder hand, and that your game consists of king, queen, and knave of one suit; ace, king, queen, and two small cards of another suit; king and queen of the third suit, and three small trumps. You are to begin with the ace of your best suit (or a trump) which informes your partner that you have the command of that suit; but you are not to proceed with the king of the same suit, but play a trump next; and if you find your partner has no strength to support you in trumps, and that your adversary plays to your weak suit, viz. the king and queen only, in that case, play the king of the best suit: and if you observe a probability of either your adversaries being likely to trump that suit, proceed then and play the king of the suit of which you have king, queen, and knave. If it should so happen that your adversaries do not play to your weakest suit, in that case, though apparently your partner can give you no assistance in trumps, pursue your scheme of trumping out as often as the lead comes into your hand; by which means, supposing your partner to have but two trumps, and your adversaries have four each, by three rounds of trumps, there remains only two trumps against you.

ELDER HAND.

Suppose you have ace, king, queen, and one small trump, with a sequence from the king or five in another suit, with four other cards of no value. Begin with the queen of trumps, and pursue the led with the ace, which demonstrates to your partner that you have the king: and as it would be bad play to pursue trumps the third round, till you have first gained the command of your great suit, by stopping thus, it likewise informs your partner that you have the king, and one trump only remaining; because if you had ace, king, queen, and two trumps more, and trumps went round twice, you could receive no damage by playing the king the third round. When you lead sequence, begin with the lowest, because if your partner has the ace he plays it, which makes room for your suit. And since you have let your partner into the state of your game, as soon as he has the lead, if he has a trump or two remaining, he will play trumps to you, with a moral certainty that your king clears your adversaries' hands of all then trumps.

SECOND PLAYER.

Suppose you have ace, king, and two small trumps, with a quint-major of another suit; in the third suit you have three small cards and in the fourth suit one. Your adversary on your right hand begins with playing the ace of your weak suit, and then proceeds to play the king: in that case do not trump it, but throw away a losing card; and if he proceeds to play the queen, throw away another losing card; and do the like the fourth time, in hopes your partner may trump it, who will in that case play a trump, or will play to your strong suit. If trumps are played, go on with them two rounds, and then proceed to play your strong suit; by which means, if their happens to be four trumps in one of your adversaries' hands and two in the other, which is nearly the case, your partner being entitled to have three trumps out of the nine; your strong suit forces their best trumps, and you have a probability of making the odd trick in your own hand only; whereas if you had trumped one of your adversaries' best cards, you had so weakened your hand as probably not to make more than five tricks, without your partner's help.

Suppose you have ace, queen, and three small trumps; ace, queen, ten and nine of another suit; with two small cards of each of the other suits: your partner leads to your ace, queen, ten, and nine; and as this game requires rather to deceive your adversaries, than to inform your partner, put up the nine, which naturally leads the adversary to play trumps if he wins that card. As soon as trumps are played to you, return them to your adversary, keeping the command in your own hand. If your adversary who led trumps to you, puts up a trump which your partner cannot win, if he has no good suit of his own to play, he will return your partner's lead imagining that suit lies between his partner and your's: if this finesse of yours should succeed, you will be a great gainer by it, but scarcely possible to be a loser.

Suppose you have ace, king, and three small trumps, with a quart from a king, and two small cards of another suit, and one small card to each of the other suits; your adversary leads a suit of which your partner has a quart-major; your partner puts up the knave, and then proceeds to play the ace; you refuse to that suit by playing your loose card; when your partner plays the king, your right hand adversary trumps it. Suppose with the knave or ten, do not overtrump him, which may probably lose you two or three tricks, by weakening your hand: but if he leads to the suit of which you have none, trump it, and then play the lowest of your sequence, in order to get the ace either out of your partner's or adversaries hand; which accomplished, as soon as you get the lead, play two rounds of trumps, and then proceed to play your strong suit.—Instead of your adversary playing to your weak suit, if he should play trumps, do you go on with the two rounds, and then proceed to get the command of your strong suit.

GAMES TO BE PLAYED, WITH CERTAIN OBSERVANIONS, WHEREBY YOU ARE ASSURED THAT YOUR PARTNER HAS NO MORE OF THE SUIT PLAYED EITHER BY YOURSELF OR HIM.

Suppose you lead from queen, ten, nine, and two small cards of any suit, the second hand puts on the knave, your partner plays the eight: in this case, you having queen, ten, and nine, it is a demonstration, that he can have no more of that suit. Therefore you may then play your game accordingly, either by forcing him to trump that suit, if you are strong in trumps, or by playing some other suit.

Suppose you have king, queen, and ten of a suit, and you lead your king, your partner plays the knave,—this demonstrates he has no more of that suit.

Suppose you have king, queen, and many more of a suit, and you begin with the king, in some cases it is good play in a partner, when he has the ace, and one small card in that suit only, to win his partner's king with his ace; for suppose he is very strong in trumps, by taking his partner's king with the ace, he trumps out, and after he has cleared the board of trumps returns his partner's lead; and having parted with the ace of the suit, has made room for his partner to make that whole suit, which possibly could not have been done if he had kept the command in his hand.

And supposing his partner has no other good card besides that suit, he loses nothing by the ace taking of his king; but if it should so happen that he has a good card to bring in that suit, he gains all the tricks which he makes in that suit, by this method of play. And as your partner has taken your king with the ace, and trumps out upon it, you have reason to judge he has one of that suit, to return to you; therefore do not throw away any of that suit, even to keep a king or queen guarded.

PARTICULAR GAMES, BOTH TO ENDEAVOR TO DECIEVE AND DISTRESS YOUR ADVERSARIES, AND TO DEMONSTRATE YOUR GAME TO YOUR PARTNER.

Suppose I play the ace of a suit of which I have king and three small ones; the last player does not choose to trump it, having none of the suit: if I am not strong enough in trumps, I must not play out the king, but keep the command of that suit in my hand by playing a small one, in order to weaken his game.

If a suit is led, of which I have none, and a moral certainty that my partner has not the best of that suit, in order to deceive the adversary, I throw away my strong suit; but to clear up doubts to my partner when he has the lead, I throw away my weak suit. This method of play will generally succeed, unless against very good players, and even with them, you will oftner gain than lose by this method.

PARTICULAR GAMES TO BE PLAYED, BY WHICH YOU RUN THE RISK OF LOSING ONE TRICK ONLY TO GAIN THREE.

Suppose clubs to be trumps, a heart is played by your adversary; your partner having none of that suit, throws away a spade; you are then to judge his hand is composed of trumps and diamonds; and suppose you win that trick, and being too weak in trumps, you dare not force him; and suppose you shall have king, knave, and one small diamond; and further, suppose your partner to have queen, and five diamonds; in that case, by throwing out your king in your first lead, and your knave in your second, your partner and you may win five tricks in that suit; whereas if you had led a small diamond, and your partner's queen having been won with the ace, the king and knave remaining in your hand obstructs the suit; and though he may have the long trump, yet by playing a small diamond, and his long trump having been forced out of his hand, you lose by this method of play three tricks in that deal.

Suppose, in the like case of the former, you should have queen, ten, and one small card in your partner's strong suit; which is to be discovered by the former example; and suppose your partner to have knave and five small cards in his strong suit; you having the lead are to play your queen, and when you play again, you are to play your ten; and suppose him to have the long trump, by this method he makes four tricks in that suit; but should you play a small one in that suit, his knave being gone, and the queen remaining in your hand in the second round of playing that suit, and the long trump being forced out of his hand, the queen remaining in your hand obstructs the suit, by which method of play you lose three tricks in that deal.

In the former examples you have been supposed to have had the lead, and by that means have had an opportunity of throwing out the best cards in your hand of your partner's strong suit, in order to make room for the whole suit: we will now suppose your partner is to lead, and in the course of play, it appears to you that your partner has one great suit; suppose ace, king, and four small ones, and that you have queen, ten, nine, and a very small one of that suit; when your partner plays the ace, you are to play the nine; when he plays the king, you are to play the ten; by which means you see, in the third round, you make your queen, and having a small one remaining, you do not obstruct your partner's great suit; whereas if you had kept your queen and ten, and the knave had fallen from the adversaries, you had lost two tricks in that deal.

Suppose in the course of play, as in the former case, you find your partner to have one great suit, and that you have king, ten, and a small one of the same; your partner leads the ace; in that case play your ten, and in the second your king: this method is to prevent a possibility of obstructing your partner's great suit.

Suppose your partner has ace, king, and four small cards in his great suit, and that you have queen, ten, and a small card, in that suit; when he plays his ace, do you play your ten, and when he plays his king, you play your queen; by which method of play you only risk one trick to get four.

Now suppose you have five cards of your partner's strong suit; viz. queen, ten, nine, eight, and a small one; and that your partner has ace, king, and four small ones; when your partner plays the ace, do you play your eight; when he plays the king, do you play your nine; and in the third round, nobody having any of that suit, except your partner and you, proceed then to play the queen, and then the ten; and having a small one remaining, and your partner two, you thereby gain a trick.*

PARTICULAR GAMES TO BE PLAYED WHEN EITHER OF YOUR ADVERSARIES TURNS UP AN HONOUR.

Suppose the knave is turned up on your right hand, and that you have king, queen, and ten; in order to win the knave, begin to play with your king; by which method of play, your partner may suppose you to have queen and ten remaining, especially if you have a second lead, and that you do not proceed to your queen.

The knave being turned up as before, and that you have ace, queen, and ten, by playing your queen, it answers the like purpose of the former rule.

If the queen is turned up on your right-hand, and that you have ace, king, and knave, by playing your king it answers the like purpose of the former rule.

Suppose an honour is turned up on your left-hand, and you hold no honour, n that case you are to play trumps through that honour; but in case you should hold an honour, (except the ace) you must be cautious how you play trumps, because in case your partner holds no honour, your adversary will play your own game upon you.

A CASE TO DEMONSTRATE THE DANGER OF FORCING YOUR PARTNER.

Suppose A and B partners, and that A has a quint-major in trumps, with a quint-major, and three small cards of another suit, and that A has the lead; and let us suppose the adversaries C and D to have only five trumps in either hand; in this case, A having the lead, wins every trick.

Suppose, on the contrary, C has five small trumps, with a quint-major and three small cards of another suit, and that C has the lead, who forces A to trump first, by which means A wins only five tricks.

A CASE TO DEMONSTRATE THE ADVANTAGE BY A SAW.

Suppose A and B partners, and that A has a quart-major in clubs, they being trumps, another quart-major in hearts, another quart-major in diamonds, and the ace of spades. And let us suppose the adversaries C and D to have the following cards; viz. C has four trumps, eight hearts, and one spade; D has five trumps and eight diamonds; C being to lead, plays an heart, D trumps it; D plays a diamond, C trumps it, and thus pursuing the saw, each partner *trumps a quart-major of A's*, and C being to play at the niuth trick, plays a spade, which D trumps; thus C and D have won the nine first tricks, and leave A with his quart-major in trumps only.

Whenever you can establish a saw, it is your interest to embrace it.

VARIETY OF CASES, INTERMIXED WITH CALCULATIONS, DEMONSTRATING WHEN IT IS PROPER, AT SECOND HAND, TO PUT UP THE KING, QUEEN, KNAVE, OR TEN, WITH ONE SMALL CARD OF ANY SUIT, &c.

Suppose you have four small trumps, in the three other suits you have one trick secure in each of them: and suppose your partner has no trump, in that case the remaining nine trumps must be divided between your adversaries; suppose five in one hand, and four in the other: as often as you have the lead, play trumps: and suppose you should have four leads, in that case, your adversaries only make five tricks out of nine trumps; whereas if you had suffered them to make their trumps single, they might have possibly made nine.

This example shows the necessity of taking out two trumps for one upon most occasions.

There is an exception to the foregoing rule; if you find in the course of play, that your adversaries are very strong in any particular suit, and that your partner can give you no astistance in that suit, in such a case you are to examine your own, and also your adversaries' scores; because by keeping one trump in your hand to trump such suit, it may be either a means to save or win a game.

Suppose you have ace, queen, and two small cards of any suit, your right-hand adversary leads that suit; in that case, do not put on your queen, because it is an equal wager that your partner has a better card in that suit than the third hand; if so you have the command of that suit.

An exception to the foregoing rule is, in case you want the lead, then you are to play your queen.

Never choose to lead from king, knave, and one small card in any suit, because it is two to one that your partner has not the ace, and also thirty-two to twenty-five, or about five to four, that he has ace or queen; and therefore, as you have only about five to four in your favour, as you must have four cards in some other suit, suppose the ten to be the highest, lead that suit, because it is an equal wager that your partner has a better card in that suit than the last player; and if the ace of the first mentioned suit lies behind you, which is an equal wager it should so happen, in case your partner has not; in this case on your adversaries leading this suit you probably make two tricks in it by this method of play.

Suppose in the course of play it appears to you that your partner and you have four or five trumps remaining, when your adversaries have none, and that you have no winning card in your hand, but that you have reason to judge that your partner has a thirteenth card or some other winning card in his hand; in that case play a small trump, to give him the lead, in order to throw away any losing card in your hand, upon such thirteenth or other good card.

* These directions imply that the trumps are out.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The New York Clipper,

A WEEKLY SPORTING PAPER,

DEVOTED TO

THE RING, THE TURF, YACHTING, PEDESTRIANISM, CRICKET, ROWING MATCHES, THEATRICALS, MUSIC,

And the various sports of the

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THE CLIPPER is published every Thursday morning, and is for sale by the news dealers in New York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Jersey City, &c., at the low price of 3 cents per copy.

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Answers to Correspondents.

G. H.—Your favor did not reach us until after our paper had been put to press, consequently we could not make use of it. Will be pleased to hear from you again.

J. P., Utica.—Tom Paddock was never Champion of England.

After-Sagacity.—As the public have been pretty well favored with documents relative to what might have been done in the case of the Steamer Arctic, we look upon it as impolitic to insert your communication at this moment.

G. S, Cleveland.—Will endeavor to inform you in our next. Thank you for that X.

W. B. and J. R.—"Will you decide a bet as to which was the challenging party, and the terms of the great match between the yacht America and the English yachting fleet?" By referring to our record of sporting events, we find the challenge to have been given by Com Stevens. The following is a copy:—"Cowes, August 2, 1851.—The New York Yacht Club, in order to test the relative merits of the different models of the schooners of the Old and New World, propose, through Com. Stevens, to the Royal Yacht Squadron, to run the Yacht America against any number of schooners belonging to any of the Yacht Squadrons of the Kingdom, to be selected by the Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron. The course to be in some part of the English Channel, outside of the Isle of Wight, with at least a six knot breeze. This trial of speed to be made at an early day, to be selected by the Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron. The fact whether there be such a breeze on the appointed day, to be decided by the Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron. And if on that day there shall not be at least a six knot breeze, then on the first day thereafter that such a breeze shall blow." This is the challenge published in the journals of the day.

B. Jenkins—Tacony, Flora Temple, and Highland Maid have each trotted a mile in harness in 2:27.

Sand Banks.—Westhall ran a mile, with four separate starts, in 3:52.

Carlo, Philadelphia.—George Kensett and Ned Hammond fought on the 7th of December, 1826, for $500 a side. In the 7th round, the friends of Hammond declared that Kensett had fallen without a blow, and therefore claimed the battle. The ring was soon broken up, and a general fight seemed inevitable. Hammond, we believe, was declared the victor; but the battle gave little satisfaction to the spectators.

N. P.—Mickey Free is a native of Ireland.

Lover of Sport—There is no Sparring Association in this city. There is one in Philadelphia. We do not know what are the rules and regulations of the organization.

D. D.—The distance from New York to Albany, by the Hudson River Railroad, is 144 miles; by the Harlem Railroad, 150 miles.

Subscriber.—Deaf Burke was Champion of England.

Sparring vs. Sparking.—Have not had time to look over it this week. If correct, will appear in our next.

Sam Millard, Brooklyn.—"I bet that a man cannot drop, according to the rules of the London Ring, without a blow being struck." We opined, for your edification, that article of the London Ring treating on the point, XII. That it shall be a [illegible] of either man shall without receiving a [illegible] previously been [illegible] he shall be deemed to have [illegible] that this rule shall not apply to [illegible] a close, slips down from the [illegible] nent to avoid punishment, or from [illegible] cident or weakness." Though this is [illegible], it is not, in every instance, carried out, [illegible] referees are frequently so intimidated by the [illegible] ed, that they order the fight to proceed, rather than create a disturbance by adhering strictly to the rules.

J. B., Philadelphia.—We do not know that Mr. Aaron contemplates visiting your city.—Tom Davis will probably visit Philadelphia after his return from Boston. We promise you a rich treat in the sparring of Mr. Davis.

B. G. Hathaway, Lansingburgh.—This gentleman says the recent notice in the CLIPPER, that he had a file of the Clipper for sale, was a forgery, concocted by some low vagabond in Lansingburgh. We have mislaid the original letter It is impossible to guard against impositions of the kind.

P. D.—"Is Mr. J. R. Scott engaged for a certain length of time at the Bowery Theatre." We do not know.

A Tribute to George Steers.

An English journal, in an account of the building of six war steamers in the United States, says:—There was a universal desire out of the navy to have the construction of the largest and most important of these six steamers confided entirely to Mr. George Steers, who became so widely and favourably known as the builder of the yacht America; and the Secretary of the Navy gave him the commission. Mr. Steers is immeasurably the most competent of all the American navy constructors. He has built the strongest, the fastest, and the best steamers, clippers, pilot boats, and yachts. He deems his system infallible; and, thus far, he has succeeded perfectly in accomplishing every thing he undertook. He has engaged to give the goverment the strongest war steamer, and, in fact, the strongest vessel ever built in America, and he guarantees her to make under canvas 17 nautical or nearly 20 geographical miles per hour, and 17 under steam alone. If he accomplishes the work, he will have achieved what is now regarded generally among naval constructors as an impossibility. The extreme length of this frigate is to be 345 feet, beam 55, depth of hold 31, and 5,350 tons, American carpenters' measurement. Her cost is to be about 900,000 dollars. She is to carry twelve 11-inch pivot guns, which are the largest in our service, and she is to be completed in eighteen months. She is built of live oak, sea coast white oak, and Carolina pine. Mr. Dobbin, the secretary of the navy, is applauded for having stepped out of the uniform course of his predecessors. He has appointed a young man out of the navy, and given him a *carte blanche* to go and build such a vessel as he pleases. The best materials in the world are at his disposal; and those who are most familiar with his system, and best acquainted with the man, believe that he will make the most splendid and powerful war steamer ever sent to sea.

The Prize Ring in England.

Our pugilistic friends on the other side of the big pond seem to have cut out a considerable amount of work for themselves for the present fall and ensuing winter. Jerry Noon, it will be seen on referring to another column, has two matches on hand, each of them for a stake of £100, and many other matches are on the programme, which will give the ring-goers plenty of amusement. The contest for the championship of England is set down for the 20th of February, 1854. This is for a stake of £200 aside, in addition to the championship, and already eight deposits of £10 aside have been made. This will probably be one of the greatest battles in the fistic arena that has taken place since the fight between Harry Broome and Orme. Whatever may be the result, the Tipton Slasher, we understand, has offered to fight the winner, so that we may reasonably look for a series of pugilistic encounters of no common order. To those fond of reading full accounts of these spirited contests, at a cheap rate, the NEW YORK CLIPPER, as usual, will afford the medium.

Broadway Theatre Association.

The Second Annual Ball of the Broadway Theatre Association is to be held on FRIDAY Evening, November 17, at the Apollo Rooms, Broadway. The gentlemen composing the Association are connected with the Broadway Theatre, and are well known for their liberality in getting up these social fetes. We have no doubt the Apollo will present a splendid appearance on Friday evening.

The Target.

The target shooting season is now at its height, and every day the great thoroughfares of our city are enlivened with the sound of music, and the shouts of our young sharp-shooters. These shooting excursions are productive of much good, tending to create a generous spirit of rivalry in the use of the musket, which at some future day may be of service to our country, should war ever again break out. We hope our citizens will continue to give aid and encouragement to our "young volunteers."

Something about Vicious Dogs.

At the late term of the Supreme Court of Vermont, at Woodstock, the Court held that a dog which was fierce, dangerous, and accustomed to bite persons, and this known to the owner, and is suffered to go at large, is a public nuisance, and may be killed by any one. Judge Redfield is reported by the *Mercury* to have said that the owner ought to consider it a favor done to himself to have such an animal killed, and that he should consider himself fortunate if he were not made amenable to the criminal justice of the country for maintaining so great a nuisance.

Pigeon Shooting Match.

A match has been made between Harry Hampson, of Yonkers, and Little Pilkinson, of Patterson, for $50 a side, to shoot at twenty birds each, two oz. shot, 21 yards rise, 80 boundary. Pilkinson gives Hampson $5 to shoot at Paterson. The match is to take place on the 9th December.

Tremendous Floating Batteries.

The armament building in England to operate against the Russians in the Baltic at the opening of the spring campaign includes 35 vessels—namely, five floating batteries, the decks covered with iron plates eight inches thick, and their exterior with one hundred plates four inches thick, rendering them perfectly ball and bomb proof (these vessels will be armed with six of the long-range guns on the Lancaster principle); 10 bomb-vessels, to be armed with from two to three mortars of the most powerful description; and 20 gun-boats, drawing about four feet of water, the latter being specially intended for service in the River Neva.

The American Ostrich.

Two specimens of the American Ostrich—male and female—were recently killed near Fort des Moines, Iowa, and prepared by W. E. Moore for the Fort des Moines Museum. They are described as being four and a half feet long, and five feet in hight, with bills six inches long, straight and very sharp. They resemble in most points the ostrich of Africa.

A Large Haul of Fish.

The New Bedford *Mercury* says: Seventeen thousand fish were taken at Weweder, on Nantucket, last week, which is the largest number ever caught at that place in that space of time.

Death of an Acrobat.

The death of one of the Brothers Braquet, an *acrobate* (as the phrase is) of great renown in the South of France, must be announced, in pursuance of our earnest desire to see all such displays as his discountenanced by public opinion. While the unfortunate man was amusing his audience at Bordeaux, the *perche*, on which he was going through his evolutions, broke. He was killed on the spot; making as the *Salut Public* of Lyons observes, the fifth catastrophe of the kind which had happened within the year.

A High Woman.

Among the ladies who have achieved the ascension of Mont Blanc the past season, was a French woman, who, after reaching the summit, caused herself to be lifted upon the shoulders of her guides, so that she might boast of having been higher than any man in Europe.

Five Thousand Dollar Horse Lost.

—The "Black Hawk" horse, raised in Vermont and owned by Mr. Felton of Govanstown, Maryland, died a few days since from choking, while eating. He was a very beautiful and valuable animal, a great trotter, and held by his owner at $5000.

A Bad Shot.

As three young men of Cincinnati, named Buchan, Brown and Gowlden, were shooting at a mark on the 1st instant, a Mr. Thompson, who had been chosen as umpire, was approaching the mark, when Buchan raised his gun and said, "I think I could shoot him right through the top of his head." With these words he pulled the trigger, thinking that his piece was not loaded, but to his consternation the gun went off, and Thompson fell dead, the whole charge entering the back part of his skull.

Visit of California Firemen.

The Baltimore Sun says:—A letter from San Francisco announces that the Monumental Engine Company of that city intend to pay a visit to Baltimore during the next spring or fall, and that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company have agreed to convey them hither as first class passengers, and to freight their engine free of expense. The Monumental is composed almost entirely of former Baltimoreans, and should they actually visit this city, they would no doubt receive a hearty welcome.

PEDESTRIANISM.

Extraordinary Walking.

HUGHES BEATEN.

William Wheeler accomplished the task of walking one hundred consecutive hours at Sacramento on Sunday afternoon four weeks since. As soon as those who timed him announced that the time was up, he stopped, his whole nervous system appeared to relax, and looking wildly around him, he fell, and was caught by those near him.

Eighty Miles in 24 Hours.

An amateur pedestrian, residing in London, Canada West, offers to bet $2,000 that he will walk from London to Hamilton (a distance of eighty miles) in 24 consecutive hours. The money on both sides to be posted, and an umpire, named by the giver and taker, to follow in a conveyance, and witness the performance of the feat. Apply to Mr. J. Crocker, at the "Englishman's Home," North Dorchester, or to Mr. W. Glen, Dundas street, London, Canada.

We see nothing extraordinary in such a performance, even if the person making the offer *is* an amateur. It is at the rate of 3½ miles an hour, which cannot be looked upon as very fast travelling.

Johnny Walker and Bill Hayes.

The second match recently made between Bill Hayes and Johnny Walker, has ended in Walker's forfeiting the money down. We think it high time that Mr. Walker should give up all idea of prize fighting. He has trifled with his friends until he has not one left.

The Ring in New York.

A Fight Brewing.

SEVERAL CHALLENGES THROWN OUT AS FEELERS.

At Gribbin's Sparring Exhibition on Monday evening last, Phil. Clare publickly offered to fight either Harry Gribbin or Jem Parker, for the sum of $300 or $500 a side. Mr. Parker not being present, of course could not respond. Mr. Gribbin will probably give proper attention to the matter in a few days.

An offer was also made for Jack Leese to fight John Sweetman, but nothing definite was done in the matter, although Leese was present. This giving challenges is quite another thing than matchmaking. Several months since, we believe Jack Leese offered to make a match to fight Frank McIntyre, of Philadelphia. Frank saw the challenge in the CLIPPER, and immediately came on to New York to make the match, and after hunting about for Leese and being told different tales in regard to the affair, he was unable to get Leese to come to terms, and after losing several days in this way, was compelled to return home without getting a match.

About the same time we think it was that Jack Leese also challenged Sweetman. Nothing was concluded in the match-making line, and the challenge went for what it was worth—nothing.

Within the past year there have been many challenges put forth by the pugilistic fraternity, but they have all ended in smoke. There seems to be a decided repugnance to "sock up" after a challenge has been given.

We cannot say that we desire to see a Prize Fight got up in this vicinity, for pugilists have too much to contend against in the operations of the law on that subject, but men should not put forth challenges unless they really mean to "stand up to the rack."

We have no doubt Mr. Clare means fighting when he offers to make a match, for "he is not one to say a great deal unless he means it." Should Mr. Gribbin accept the challenge, which, it is possible he may, the match would create considerable interest in the sporting world, both men being well known, and both being extremely hard-hitters.

In our next we may have something further to say in regard to this matter.

Desperate Fight.

The following account of a mill, which recently took place in the lower part of the city, is sent us by a correspondent who vouches for the truth of all contained therein:

Nov. 9, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Clipper.

Sir,—Being a subscriber of your valuable little paper, and knowing that you like to hear of all the sporting news of the town, I cannot refrain from informing you of a *mill* which took place recently between two of the Fancy, both of whom held formerly no unenviable position among the Fancy of America, and New-York in particular. In my perambulations of the lower part of the city I chanced to step into a house of refreshment, corner of Whitehall and State street. While quietly smoking my cigar and looking around, I recognised two celebrated pugilists in high altercation. 'Tis our old friend Abe V—— of Staten Island, who has so often rowed me to vessels lying at Quarantine, and the other no less than Bully W——, the champion of the light weights. The altercation increased in violence, and I could but feel surprised that two living so long on intimate terms of friendship should now (through some trifling difference) be arrayed against each other in deadly strife.

This enmity arose (as far as I can gather from information) in consequence of a muss W—— had with Abe V—— in which case W. had paid $150 to settle the affair. W. feeling nettled at having been compelled to pay that money, became very abusive. Abe and a few friends present, on the contrary, seemed to exert themselves to bring about a reconciliation, but to no purpose.

I must candidly confess that throughout the altercation Abe conducted himself like a gentleman, and finally started, with a view, as I thought, to end the quarrel; supposing it was all over, I walked out, but to my surprise I saw Abe conversing with a man on the side-walk. Abe then turned round, and reentered the bar-room—I followed quickly, suspecting his object; I was not deceived, for Abe made direct for W. touching him on the shoulder, he said to Billy W. you think yourself a pretty smart little fellow and now square for a turn; at this W. turned round quickly, saying you mean to square then, and with the rapidity of thought at it they went. W. like a good general played for the peepers of his burly antagonist, and well he played his part, for in a short time the eyes and head of Abe presented an awful appearance. W. on hitting out and retreating *a la Spring*, tumbled over the chairs; then I did think that his superior science and activity would avail him nothing, but to my surprise he was again up and ready for the fray, but W. in an unguarded moment seized (which I was sorry to witness) a pitcher and broke it over the head of Abe—he seized also a bottle for the same purpose, but that was luckily knocked out of his hand; had he struck Abe with that, it surely would have killed him. Never in my life-time had I witnessed such a hard contested fight, at times when W. went down I thought Abe would have certainly killed him, but by some unaccountable manouvre he was again on his legs looking wicked and apparently unharmed. On one occasion Abe fastened on W's ear—and on another his finger. To do Abe justice, however, it is but fair to state that he showed himself throughout the encounter a man made of game stuff—but the man to whom he was opposed was too quick and scientific, which is presumptive evidence that science and quickness in pugilistic encounters will always predominate over mere brute force.

This bar-room fighting ought to be put a stop to at once inasmuch as these fights originate in nine cases out of ten while men are laboring under the baneful influence of liquor, and are liable when in such a state to seize the first weapon at hand, and use it too, which has been sufficiently shown, I believe, by what took place in the above narrated fight.

I am, Sir,
Your's very respectfully
AN EYE WITNESS.

P. S. I have been given to understand from good authority that W. offered to fight Abe in a ring fight, and to strictly adhere to the rules laid down in the P. R. Why Abe did not accept the challenge is best known to himself.

Gribbin and Parker.

The suit entered by the friends of Harry Gribbin against John Carland, stakeholder in the late match between Harry Gribbin and James Parker, to recover the amount of the stake deposited by the said friends of Gribbin, is set down for trial about the 20th of this month.

SPARRING.

Harry Gribbin's Benefit.

There was quite a large attendance of the lovers of good sparring at Military Head Quarters, on Monday evening last, on the occasion of Mr. Gribbin's first benefit since his late match with Jem Parker. Those whom we named in our last as having promised to assist Mr. Gribbin were not all present, among whom may be mentioned Tom Davis, Molineaux, Izzy Lazarus, &c. Those who did set-to gave satisfaction. Phil. Clare and Harry Gribbin wound up the sports of the evening. We have not space to devote to a lengthy description of the exhibition, even did the sparring warrant it. The benefit was no doubt satisfactory to Mr. Gribbin, and that we suppose was the object desired.

Sparring at Albany.

Con Parker and Johnny Mackie, assisted by Prof. Watson and Jem Parker took a benefit at Temperance Hall, Albany, on Wednesday evening, 8th inst., and had a very crowded house. After several of the small fry had set-to, to their hearts content, the Big Bugs of the evening came out, and showed the Albanians how battles are fought and won. Con and his brother Jem had a very beautiful set-to and elicited loud cheers of approbation. Jem, although a much smaller man, kept his Big Brother busy—altogether it was a first rate set-to.—Johnny Mackey and Prof. Watson then wound up and made a splendid display. Both men had the mits on with customers who fancied they were "some pumpkins," but soon found out they were rather behind in the art. After several severe and sharp rallies and some first rate science displayed by both men, the sport concluded amidst loud and continued cheering. Watson, who is a first rate man, and always ready to lend a helping hand, went from York to Albany for this occasion.

Tom Davis in Boston.

Mr. Davis, the conqueror of Hammer Lane, arrived in Boston a few days since, and has taken up his quarters at the house of Mr. Evans, Theatre Alley. His first exhibition will take place on Saturday, 25th inst.

Canine Sports.

Rat Killing.

The dog Cade was recently matched to kill one hundred rats, for fifty dollars. The match came off at McLaughlin's, First avenue, on Friday evening, 10th inst., in presence of quite a number of spectators. The dog accomplished the feat, apparently with great ease, in 20 minutes.

Rat Killing Challenge.

WM. FLETCHER will match his dog Tiney, to kill 50 rats, against any English terrier-dog or slut, seven pounds weight, (in America) for $50 to $100. Apply to John Slades, 195 Pearl street, near Concord, Brooklyn.

Challenge to Fight the Dog Harry.

JOHN MCCARNLY, of Brooklyn, will fight his dog Jack—better known as the "Goat Sucker"—against Harry, or any other dog of 25½ or 26 lbs. weight, for $50 or $100 a side, the fight to come off in four or five weeks from the first deposit. Dog and money ready at Mr. Moneghan's, corner of Columbia and Warren streets, South Brooklyn.

Base Ball.

On Friday 10th, a match was played by the Knickerbocker and Eagle Base Ball Clubs, on the grounds of the former, at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken; seconds of the Knickerbockers against the Eagles. Play commenced at 2½ o'clock, and terminated at 4 o'clock in favor of the Eagles, 21 aces deciding the game. We make a report of the score:—

KNICKERBOCKER.

	Innings and Hands out.					
NAMES.	1	2	3	4	5	RUNS.
Brown	1	0	3	0	0	
Fager	2	0	0	1	0	
Winslow	3	0	0	0	3	1
Curry	0	1	0	2	0	
Talmam	0	0	0	3	0	1
Dupignac	0	2	0	0	1	
Murray	0	3	0	0	0	1
Kissam	0	0	1	0	2	
Niebuhr	0	0	2	0	0	1
Runs each inning	0	1	0	1	2	4

Bowled by Talman, caught by Winsor.

EAGLES.

	Innings and Hands out.					
NAMES.	1	2	3	4	5	RUNS.
Hyatt	1	1	1	0	0	2
Place	0	0	0	0	0	5
Winterbottom	2	0	0	0	0	3
Gibbs	0	0	0	0	1	4
Leonard	0	0	0	0	2	2
Houseman	0	2	2	2	3	0
T. Smith	3	0	0	0	0	1
Colgate	0	0	3	2	0	2
Cotheal	0	0	0	1	0	2
Runs each innng	2	5	6	5	3	21

Bowled by Gibbs, caught by Place.

AQUATICS.

An American Clipper.

EXTRAORDINARY RAPID PASSAGE.

The clipper ship Lightning, American built, which left Melbourne on August 20th, arrived at Liverpool on 23d of October, making the home passage in *sixty-three days*, and thus snatching her recently acquired laurels from the Red Jacket. The London *Times*, speaking of her performance, says:—The Lightning sailed hence on the 14th of May, and has made the voyage out and home, including the detention of 20 clear days at her anchor in Hobson's Bay, in five months eight days and twenty-one hours, mean time, from passing the Rock Light till she was back in the river again; thus performing the voyage in upwards of three days less time than the Red Jacket, notwithstanding that she was at anchor in Hobson's Bay for a period of five days more than that vessel. The time occupied by the Lightning in making the round voyage to Australia and back, considering her detention in port, is unprecedentedly short, notwithstanding that the outward voyage, from the nature of the winds experienced, occupied longer than might have reasonably been expected from the well-known qualifications of the ship and the ability of her commander. Her run from the Mersey to the Equator occupied 25 days, and from the parallel of the Cape to Port Phillip Heads 30 days; indeed, such was the nature of the winds that the topgallant sails never had occasion to be furled during the entire passage neither was there occasion to reef the topsails. With the exception of five days, when the ship logged 332, 348, 300, 311, and 329 knots respectively per day, no extraordinary distances were logged. Cape Otway light was made on the night of the 29th of July, Port Phillip Heads on the 30th, and she cast anchor, as above stated, in Hobson's Bay, on the 31st, her run having occupied 77½ days, mean time.

Quickest Trip from Eastern United States to Australia.

The clipper ship Nightingale, belonging to Cameron's Pioneer Line, has arrived at Melbourne, after a passage of 75 days from New-York. This, we believe, is the shortest passage on record from this country. The winds are so much more favorable in the case of vessels sailing from England, that though there is comparatively no difference between the two places respectively and Australia, yet the difference in favor of a voyage from England has been, on an average, not far from 40 days. The English vessels generally go in from 60 to 65 days, while the average of American vessels has ranged from 100 to 110 days. The following is a memoranda of the trip of the Nightingale:

Sailed on the 19th of May, delivered the mail, (including New-York papers) on the morning of the 4th of August; took a pilot on the 2d of August; making the run in 73 days, which is equal to 63 days from Liverpool, and beating the clipper-ship Red Jacket six days, the first mail vessel.

THE TURF.

CAMBRIDGE TROTTING PARK, Nov. 10

The largest and most respectable assemblage at the Park for the past five years, witnessed the contest this afternoon between the famous nags Mac, of New York, and Know Nothing, of Cambridge. It was a genuine turn out of the old and young—of all who have taken, and now take an interest in the improvement of the breed of the noblest animal of creation. The display also afforded evidence of the truth of what we have always stated that it only required a good bill of attractions to bring out a full and paying crowd—amply remunerative of any reasonable expense the proprietor of the track might go to in order to present superior sport. Betting previous to the start was decidedly in favor of Mac—almost two to one. But as they uncovered and scored, the backers of Know Nothing recovered their spirits and accepted all favorable offers. The following is an account of the heats:

FIRST HEAT.

Mac had the inside, and after one false start they got off handsomely together—going from the word at a tremendous speed. Know Nothing strove to take the first turn, but Mac's inside advantage gave it to him by half a length—both horses going splendidly. Mac led to the quarter (0:38), Know Nothing in the meantime breaking, but soon recovering and making up his loss in good style. Mac passed the half in 1:18, hotly pressed by Know Nothing. On the south west turn, Know Nothing lapped—the crowd huzza'd—now Mac, now Know Nothing—"neck or nothing"—away they go—an even thing—but Know Nothing breaks, and gives the lead to Mac to the third quarter pole in 1:57. The turn on the home-stretch was first made by Mac, but Know Nothing came up at a slashing pace, and inside the distance had closed, and if he had kept his foot might have won the heat—but he took a notion to break, and he did break, giving Mac the heat by his nostrils in 2:35.

SECOND HEAT.

This heat was settled after the first turn. Mac leading to the quarter pole in 0:36; to the half in 1:16, and home in 2:32—best time ever made to harness on Cambridge track. Know Nothing broke badly throughout the heat, and was apparently more anxious than his "tooling" warranted.

The following is a summary—mile heats, best in five to harness:

J. M. Daniels named b. h. Mac, of New York.....1 1
E. Goodwin named blk h. Know Nothing, of Cambridge.....dist.
Time, 2:35—2:32.

There is to be another contest, on Tuesday next, between Mac and Know Nothing.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.

FRIDAY, Oct. 10, 1854. Match for $500; mile heats, best 3 in 5.

H. Woodruff names bl. m. Bess, (to 250 lb. wagon,) received forfeit.

D. Pfifer names br. g. Morgan, (to skeleton wagon,) paid forfeit.

The Ring in England.

Fights to Come.

[*From Bell's Life in London*, Oct. 29.]

Oct. 30.—Dick Hart and Joe Unwin—£25 a side, London.

Nov. 14.—Cooper and Tranter—£50 a side, Wolverhampton.

Nov. 21—Jones and Brettle—£100 a side, London.

Nov. 28—Sims and Bandoff—£25 a side, London.

Nov. 29.—George Crockett and George Baker—£50 a side, London.

Dec. 5—Keefe and Hatton—£25 a side, London.

Dec. 12—Harrington and Norton—£30 to 25, London.

Dec. 19—Noon and Barry—£100 a side, London.

Feb. 20, 1855.—Paddock and Harry Broome—£200 a side, London.

Gallant Amateur Fight

BETWEEN

GALLAGHER

AND

STANLEY,

For £100 a side.

These provincial amateurs who are not members of the P. R., contended for £100 a side, now staked in our hands, on Tuesday last. The affair excited great interest both in London and the provinces. Nothing was known of these heroes in the metropolitan district, but it was understood that their merits as fistic performers was of a high order. It is very certain that amateur fights, in general, are distinguished above all other matches for the unflinching bravery and determination of the combatants; and we had every reason to believe that the affair of Tuesday would bear comparison with any of its predecessors, the gallant and exciting mill between Chilcott and Burke not excepted. The men, of course, do not belong to the Pugilistic Benevolent Association, but Nobby Clark, on behalf of Stanley, sent us £5 towards defraying the expenses of constables to be selected from the members of the association; and a backer of Gallagher promised to contribute a similar sum, so that we had no doubt that sufficient would be raised by the inner ring tickets to pay the dozen men below named the accustomed sovereign each, and also to leave a balance in favor of the association. The constables selected were Jemmy Massey, Tom Paddock, Bill Barry, Jones of Portsmouth, Billy Duncan, Charley Mallett, George Brown, Ned Donnelly, Sam Martin, Dan Collins, Mike Madden and Jack Grant.

This battle took place in Long Reach, and not only did it justify our anticipatory opinion to the fullest extent, but such was the game and determination displayed on each side, and such was the skill and quickness of the winner, that the mill is fully entitled to take a position in the foremost rank even of professional encounters. The performers, although not of gentle birth, are strictly entitled to be called amateurs, to distinguish them from professional fistic demonstrators. They are by business "gangers," as it is called in Liverpool, that is, we understand, head men of gangs who undertake the unlading of the packet ships in the various docks in the town of Liverpool. They have had repeated disputes as to which was the better man, and, some six weeks ago, met in the neighborhood of their own city for the purpose of ascertaining the fact. They fought some 44 rounds with doubtful result, when an alarm of "traps" sent them to the right about. The principals escaped, but some forty of their friends fell into the hands of the enemy, and will have to be tried for the breach of the law. The taste they had of each other's qualities appeared not to damp the ardor of either combatant. They met, soon after, at a sporting house in Liverpool, where the matter was talked over, and two of the lovers of the art who happened to be present agreed to stake a hundred apiece, and to bring the match off on the London circuit There was none of the chaff and talk without acts, so often witnessed in match-making among the actual Fancy. Articles were drawn on the spot, a pony staked on either side, and the whole of the money was made good in three more deposits. The backers of the men having once taken the matter in hand, seemed determined to do everything in first rate style. As soon as possible the men left their gangs, and were sent to the neighborhood of the Hardware village, where Gallagher was taken under the watchful supervision of Solid Coates, of the Crown, Old Tower-street. Stanley, we believe, was looked after by Thomas (the Salopian). They had only three weeks' training, and certainly what was done by Coates with his *protege* reflected upon him the highest credit. His man was hard and in rude health. Of course there was a superabundance of flesh here and there, which more hard work would have removed, but as time was short too much work might have endangered success. Stanley was not nearly so fine drawn as his adversary. His face was more fleshy, and altogether, he was many pounds too heavy. He was, however, in good health, and being nearly a stone heavier than his opponent, and known to be an excellent wrestler, his friends were extremely confident. It is usual on these occasions to give a short history of the previous performances of the heroes—a task here rendered unnecessary by the absence of any performances to chronicle.

It being known that there was a strong party feeling among the friends of the men, their backers—anticipating a disturbance from the over-eagerness of many who had sported their last shilling upon the [illegible], and who, being unaccustomed [illegible] regularity of a fistic combat in the London Ring, might have pressed upon the ropes, and so, however unintentionally, have caused a break up of the arena, and a consequent prevention of fair play—applied for the assistance of the P. B. Association, and each staked £5 in our hands towards defraying the expenses of a posse of the ring police. This liberality on the part of the Liverpudlians was not without its reward. The particular friends and admirers of the heroes did, as the battle progressed, get *not a little* excited, and once or twice, when the men were on the *ropes*, overwhelmed all resistance on the part of the ring-keepers, and rushed close up to the ring side, completely shutting out a view of the men from the referee; and, in one instance, the ropes were cut, and the men thus came to the ground, but by the almost superhuman exertions of Paddock, Jemmy Massey, Young Sambo, Jack Jones, Duncan, and others, the interlopers were driven far away from the ropes, and order again and again restored. Had it not been for the constables there is not a shadow of a doubt that the spectators from Liverpool would have allowed their feelings to get the better of them, and there would have been an end to all chance of a fair fight We do not mean to accuse any one of deliberately causing a disturbance, but where there is a party feeling there is sure to be an anxiety to take an active share in the contest, and there is a pushing and struggling, and a gradual approach to the arena, which jumble all into a crowd, which nothing but a strong force from the interior will effectually keep at bay. Each man is individually anxious to keep his own position, and in striving to attain this object, what we have described above inevitably occurs. Had all kept beyond the outer ring, constructed by Tom Oliver and Tom Callas, each would have had an uninterrupted view throughout, and there would have been no occasion for many hard blows, which, doubtless were received.

The men, and their immediate friends, came to London on Monday and Gallagher and Solid Coates took up their quarters at Bill Hayes's, in Cranbourne-passage. Stanley went further east, and settled down for the night under the hospitable roof of the jolly Spider, the Old King John, Holywell-lane. He was accompanied by several friends, but not by his trainer. Many of their respective partisans from Liverpool, who had been hoarding their surplus capital for the occasion, journeyed up by the parliamentary, in order that they might witness the exhibition of their pets in a regular roped arena, and that, too, the ring of the Pugilistic Association. There was a considerable muster of the London Fancy at the houses of both Hayes and the Spider as soon as it was known where the men were lodged, and expectation was on the tiptoe as to their appearances and qualifications. There was not, of course, much betting among the Londoners, but the country party laid their money very freely at about 5 to 4 on Stanley, odds which were eagerly accepted by Gallagher's admirers. In Liverpool, we are given to understand, speculation was extremely rife, and some thousands of pounds changed hands on the result. An aquatic trip was of course necessary to reach the scene of action, and Waterman No. 11 selected for the occasion. The boat was completely filled with the *cognoscenti*, and there was an unusually large attendance of the metropolitan professors of the polite art. There were a few Corinthians, who were loud in their exultations when the affair was over, that they had not missed the opportunity of witnessing such a slashing encounter. The battle-field was reached between one and two o'clock, and a speedy debarkation was effected. The day, up to this time, was delightfully bright, and there was a brisk breeze, which rendered the voyage down extremely agreeable. By the time the ring was erected there could not have been fewer than 500 or 600 persons present, many having come down by the Tilbury line to Purfleet, and then crossing in watermen's boats. The majority of the spectators were friends of the combatants, most of whom had come direct from the North on purpose to witness the tournament. Both were loudly cheered as they entered the ring, Gallagher attended by Joe Wareham and Jem Hodgkiss, and Stanley waited upon by the Spider and Harry Orme. Gallagher is a good-tempered looking youth, about 24 years of age, and weighing about 10st 6lb. He is evidently of Irish extraction, and is a well-knit promising looking young fellow. His height is about 5ft. 7in.—Stanley, who is about 32 years old, stands full 5ft 9½in. and weighed rather over 11st. He, too, is a good-humored looking man, possessed of considerable power. He has the reputation of being one of the best wrestlers in Liverpool. All preliminaries were settled with much promptitude, and after a few even tenners had been staked, time was called, the men shook hands, and commenced operations.

THE FIGHT.

Round 1. As might be expected, the attitudes of the performers did not display any of that artistic elegance which characterises the scientific professor of self-defence. Stanley stood firm on his pins, but his arms and shoulders looked awkward and clumsy. He had a strong-built frame, and one which had evidently been long inured to fatigue. He stood well over his adversary, the disparity in size being very perceptible.—Gallagher planted himself on the very points of his toes, in a way which would have puzzled an opera dancer, and how he ever retained his perpendicular will always be a puzzler to us. He skipped about for a second or two, and all at once he jumped off the ground, let fly both hands bang on the dial of Stanley, drawing claret from his mouth, and slipping down, just escaping a well-intended uppercut. *First blood* for Gallagher.

2. Gallagher did not wait to make any feints, but again jumped in gaily, delivered both hands with great neatness on the nose and left cheek, drawing more carmine from the former, and again dropped, after receiving a very slight body blow. He was evidently cautious, and unwilling to test Stanley's wrestling qualities.

3. Gallagher again led off, caught Stanley under the left ogle, and inflicted a cut by which another tap was treated on. Some slogging exchanges followed, and Gallagher dropped on his knees. Stanley delivered a heavy punch on the mouth while he was in that position, for which a claim of foul was made, which was disallowed, as the blow was obviously unintentional.

4. Stanley for the first time took the initiative, but was stopped, and received a heavy prop under the left eye, increasing the cut and drawing more cochineal. He, however, succeeded in planting a heavy left-hander on Gallagher's right eye, when the latter immediately dropped.

5. No sooner up than at it, Gallagher jumped in the air and planted both hands on the old spot. Stanley plunged in his right at the rib

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10. Gallagher dashed in, and pegged away with both hands on the left cheek until he got to close quarters, when Gallagher fell, Stanley falling heavily on him.

11. Gallagher, as usual, led off on the old spot, received a little one on the body, and dropped. From this to the 16th round there was some heavy slogging, all in favor of Gallagher, who scarcely received at all, and who at the end of each round got down to avoid the throw. In the 16th round Stanley succeeded in getting hold of him, and threw him a beautiful cross buttock, and fell heavily on him.

17. Stanley, more confident, took the lead, but again hit open handed. Gallagher planted a little one on the nose, and in a close which followed both were down.

18. Stanley again led off with his right on the ribs, and as Gallagher returned, he countered him actively on the throat, and staggered him not a little. Gallagher was not to be denied, and they pegged away with mutual goodwill until both were again down, Gallagher under.

19. Gallagher popped in his left and right on the snout and left cheek heavily, and produced the usual consequences. Stanley retaliated on the mouth, eliciting a slight display of cochineal, and then, closing again, threw Gallagher and fell heavily on him.

20. Gallagher resumed his old ascendancy, made all the fighting, punished poor Stanley's dial very effectually, and, as the latter tried to close, got down.

21. to 28. In all these rounds there was no novelty. Gallagher, with astonishing quickness, jumped in, delivered both mawleys with effect, received very slight returns, and in each round got down cleverly, grinning at the disappointment of his opponent, whose slower movements left him far in the rear. In the 29th round however, he got hold of Gallagher, and of course threw and fell on him. In the 30th no mischief was done on either side.

31. Stanley tried to lead off twice in succession, but was stopped and got one on the nose, which again drew the cork. He then closed, but this time could not succeed in holding his adversary, who slipped through his grasp.

32. Gallagher, after one or two pretty deliveries on the left cheek, fell without receiving any damaging hit.

33. Close quarters and heavy slogging, all in favor of Gallagher, who hit straight, Stanley's blows being round and open handed. Stanley, in the end, closed, and threw his man, again falling on him.

34 and 35. Stanley in these rounds essayed the lead in hopes of a change, but could make no impression on his adversary who, in each round, succeeded in getting down without a fall, Stanley on him.

36. Gallagher feinted, and then dashed in his left on Stanley's good peeper very heavily—he received a little one on the neck and dropped.

37. An immediate close and both fell, Gallagher under.

38. Gallagher once more visited Stanley's right peeper, which began to change color, and, after a trifling exchange, dropped.

39. Slight exchanges led to a close, and Gallagher immediately wormed himself out of Stanley's grasp, and fell, but the latter threw himself on him.

40. No mischief, Gallagher down, as usual.

41. Gallagher made his right heavily on the mark, and Stanley fell, but it was not a clear knock down.

42. Gallagher elicited a fresh supply of fluid from Stanley's proboscis, and, after some harmless exchanges, got down.

43. Stanley made an effort, and got home with both daddles, the left on the side of the head, and the right on the body, and Gallagher, of course, fell.

44 to 46. No change, Gallagher making the running, and seizing the slightest touch as a pretence for getting down.

47. Gallagher rattled in, and, after some slight fibbing, was thrown, Stanley on him. One hour had now elapsed, from which our readers may guess that the pace was by no means slow.

48. Gallagher made his right heavily on Stanley's left cheek. The latter closed, and dragged him to the ropes, where he hung upon him for some time. The friends of both men in their excitement rushed to the ring side, and completely shut out all view from referee, umpires, and all, but themselves. At length some one cut the ropes, and they fell to the ground. The ring-keepers, who had dreaded to make use of their whips while the men were on the ropes, for fear of injuring them, now set to work, and soon effected a clearance. The cutting of the ropes was clearly against the rules, but as it was impossible to ascertain by whose friends it had been done, the referee, although appealed to by the friends of Stanley, had no alternative but to order the fight to proceed. From this to the 59th round there was nothing to call for particular notice; there were several claims of "foul" on the part of Stanley, on the ground that Gallagher fell without a blow, but they were disallowed. In the 60th round Stanley led off, but was propped heavily on the sneezer. He bored in, seized Gallagher round the waist, and threw, and fell heavily on him. In the 66th round Stanley seemed as if he really meant to turn the tables; he planted his right three times in succession on the side of Gallaher's knowledge-box, cleverly stopping Gallagher's returns, and the latter was again down. The change was but short-lived, however, for in the succeeding rounds, Gallagher contented himself with dropping in an occasional little one on the left cheek (the eye was completely closed), and getting down on the least possible pretext.

In the 72d round Stanley once more got him round the neck at the ropes, and the scene of the 48th round was repeated, but thanks to the ring-keepers, order was restored. There were more claims of foul, but this time they came from Gallagher's friends, who declared that Stanley was gouging him; but this was only imagination—nothing of the kind occurred. Hugging appeared to have no injurious effect upon Gallagher, who came up the following round as gay as a lark, and literally without a mark on his dial, while Stanley's phisog was beautifully painted. Thanks to the careful nursing of the Spider, he came up apparently strong; but to any judge of a mill the result, barring an accident, was no longer doubtful. Round after round did the gallant Stanley come steadily to the scratch, merely to be receiver-general, and it was clear his right peeper was gradually going into mourning for his left; but the blows of Gallagher no longer seemed to make the impression they did earlier in the fight. The milling had been excessively severe, and as round succeeded round both got slower, and their movements gave indications of fatigue. In several rounds Stanley succeeded in catching his man round the neck at the ropes, and there hung on him, but the only visible effect was a slight abrasion of the skin, and, in fact, the position seemed to please Gallagher, who grinned under his adversary's arm, and in each round succeeded in cleverly extricating himself from danger.

On these occasions there was great difficulty in keeping the ring, and we are certain had there been no ring constables, order could never have been re-established. In some rounds, when Gallagher got down, Stanley threw himself on him, and in one round, towards the conclusion of the mill, when the poor fellow was much fatigued, and Gallagher fell on his knees, he deliberately folded his arms and placed his seat of honor on Gallagher's shoulders, no doubt thinking he was on his second's knee. Claims of foul were made on this and many other occasions by Gallagher's friends, but they were unjustifiable. Gallagher often went down when there was no occasion for it, and sometimes it was a very close shave on his part, the blows he received being mere taps, and Stanley, when he fell with him, had a right to do so. The claims, of course, were not allowed, and the fight proceeded, Stanley getting weaker and weaker, but Gallagher almost invariably getting down until the last three rounds, when, finding his man all but licked, he set to work, punched him heavily on the remaining peeper and cheek, and in the 122d and last round he delivered a beautiful one two on the mouth, and poor Stanley fell. It was clearly all over. Harry Orme threw up the sponge, and Gallagher was proclaimed the victor, amidst the shouts of his friends and admirers, after a contest of *two hours and twenty-seven minutes*. The rain, which had been descending for nearly half an hour, now came down in torrents, and it being nearly dark, there was a great scramble to get back to the boat. The men were quickly conveyed on board, Gallagher little the worse for wear, while poor Stanley was the very picture of a defeated warrior, Both his peepers were completely closed, and his muzzle was all shapes but the right. He did not so much care for the punishment, but he was sorely galled at his unexpected defeat. The vessel got under weigh as soon as possible, but there being a head wind and an ebb tide, the *voyageurs* did not reach the metropolis until half-past nine o'clock, many of them, from being unable to get below, being drenched to the skin. Those who prefered returning by the railway were more fortunate, and reached Frenchurch-street before eight o'clock, having also had time to lay in a supply of provender at Purfleet, where they had to wait nearly an hour for a train.

REMARKS.

Our remarks upon this gallant exhibition must necessarily be brief. Stanley, although as game a fellow as ever filled a flesh-bag, is far too slow in his movements ever to be able to contend, with any chance of success, against an opponent with a quick eye and a ready hand. Against such an adversary his wrestling qualities can be of no avail, and the mere capability of receiving will of itself never win a battle. Gallagher, had he been taken in hand earlier in life, would, in our opinion, have been a bright star in the pugilistic horizon. He is very quick on his pins, can hit hard and straight with both hands, and is an excellent general at manœuvring out of difficulty. He is too fond of the dropping system, which, when carried to excess, gets tedious and calls forth opprobrious remarks. It is true he was opposed to a much more powerful man than himself, and a better wrestler, and as long as his opponent was strong there was good reason for his keeping out of harm's way; but towards the end of the battle there was not the slightest occasion for it, and he might, in our opinion, have settled the affair at least 30 rounds earlier, had he stuck to his man instead of falling after one or two exchanges. We are satisfied Stanley would have stood it, and what he might have delivered in return would have been next to nothing. Too harsh a criticism in a case like the present is, perhaps, unfair, and on the whole, every credit is certainly due to both men for the manner in which they conducted themselves. The battle, as we have before remarked, was one which instead of disgracing the ropes and stakes of the P.B.A. reflected upon them no inconsiderable lustre, and from first to last will bear comparison with many a battle between men who consider themselves at the top of the tree. The stakes were handed to Gallagher's backer the morning after the fight.

Poor Stanley, the loser in the above encounter, was taken home by the Spider to the old King John, and we regret to learn that his friends, who must have been satisfied that he did all that he could have done to command success, deserted him and went back to Liverpool without leaving him a shilling. He still remains under the Spider's hospitable roof, and will take a benefit there on Monday week. We trust that the lovers of gallantry will support him, and that even those that cannot be present will send their might to comfort him in his misfortune. The winning man, we are sorry to hear, forgot to do what is usual on such occasions. We hope it was really forgetfulness. Anything sent to us from Liverpool shall be properly appropriated.

JENKINS AND SPLAND.—These youths met on Bedminster Down, near Bristol, on Tuesday last, to contend for £5 a side. After fighting one hour and three minutes, during which time no great advantage was gained on either side, they were disturbed by a large body of police, who declared their intention of following them till dark. The referee seeing that any attempt to continue the fight would be quite useless, postponed it until a future day.

DANIEL BLOUNT AND REUBEN BUXTON.—These men met near Smethwick on Monday to contend at catch weight for £10 a side. Betting was 2 to 1 on Blount, who was the winner, after a well-contested fight of 112 rounds, in two hours and ten minutes.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.—PADDOCK AND HARRY BROOME.—Another deposit of £10 for this match, was made good at Mr. Jackson's, King-street Mews, Parklane, on Wednesday. The next is to be made at Harry Broome's, Albion, Warblington street, Portsmouth, on Wednesday next. The meeting at Mr Jackson's was excessively numerous.

NOON AND MASSEY.—In this match a draw has been decided upon, as the men could not agree as to articles. Massey can have his £10 any day on application at our office.

Female Equestrian Exhibition at Ohio.

THE OHIO FAT WOMAN, (WEIGHT 400 POUNDS,) A CONTESTANT.

[From the Columbus State Journal, Nov. 11.]

The grand finale of all the Ohio exhibitions for this season came off at Circleville, on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. The exercises were held in the splendid natural amphitheatre of the Pickaway fair grounds, which, for such a display, has no equal in the State, either for the evenness of the track or the convenience of the back grounds, which will allow a perfect view of all that is going on in the arena, to 50,000 spectators.

At ten o'clock on Wednesday, the match confined to ladies of Circleville was called, but for some reason not fully explained, the contestants did not appear. At twelve o'clock same day there was a spirited drive of trotting horses, with five contestants, for a silver pitcher, valued at $20, which was awarded to Miss Elizabeth Baker, of Pickaway. At 2 o'clock P. M. the Pickaway ladies rode for prizes confined to that county; there were seven competitors, and they all rode fully up to the limit of the rules, which forbid racing, and took a few smart jumps over—just because they couldn't help it.

The awards in this class were to Miss Nancy Campbell, gold watch, $50; Miss Hattis Gilbert, bracelets, $30; Miss Polly Engle, locket, $20.

The official exercises for the day being over, just at sunset the ladies from Franklin county, with several others, went in to try their horses, and as there were no rules to be observed, they had a very refreshing time. The horses were willing and the ladies were willing, and the consequence was that some lively steps were taken. Mrs. Julia E. Harris, of Columbus, being upon a fine racer, distanced everything upon the ground, without disturbing her own or the horse's serenity in the least. Mrs. M. J. Stombaugh also executed some pretty spry riding. The party left the ground in high glee, Mrs. Dr. Davis, of Shadeville, singing "O! talk of the promised land!"

At ten o'clock on Thursday the Franklin county prizes were contended for; there were five competitors between whom it was exceedingly difficult to decide. The first prize, a silver service valued at $100, was given to Mrs. Davis, and the second, a gold watch, $50, to Miss Mellhenny. At 12 o'clock there was a driving of matched horses, in which Mrs. Schooley, the "Ohio Fat Woman," participated with four others. The prize, a pitcher worth $20, was awarded to Mrs. Stombaugh, of Columbus. Then there was a drive of single pacing horses—won by Miss Gilbert, of Circleville—prize same as above.

At 2 P. M., the whole party—seventeen in number, rode for the grand sweepstakes premiums. The following are the names of the competitors:—

Pickaway county—Misses Louisa Pratt, M. D. Eggleston, Mary Baker, Elizabeth Baker, N. A. Campbell, H. E. Gilbert, Polly Engle, Matilda Radcliff. Franklin county—Mrs. E. Davis, M. J. Stombaugh, J. E. Harris, E. Phelps and Miss McIlhenny. Ross county—Misses A. Mallow and R. Mallow. Highland county—Miss Van Pelt. Madison county—Miss Custer.

Here was an array of equestrian talent never before brought together in this country, and to equal which the managers do not hesitate to challenge any district in the Union. As the troupe swept about the arena, with their fine horses and elegant costumes, and above all, their own graceful and queenly bearing, the display was enough to bewilder any man of weak nerves; and how the judges ever come to a decision, is more than we can imagine; certainly it was not from any marked pre-eminence in either of the fair riders. But as the three prizes must be awarded, the judges gave to Miss Van Pelt the first premium, a horse worth $150; the second, a watch and chain $100, to Miss Custer, and the third, a saddle and bridle $88, to Miss Campbell. The multitude then left the ground, in good order; and thus closed, without accident or ill feeling, the most successful exhibition of ladies' horsemanship ever held in the United States.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L.I.—TROTTING

THURSDAY, Oct. 9. Match for $200; mile and repeat.

D. Kehoe names r. g. May-Fly	1	2	1
Owner names br. m. Lilly Dale	2	1	2

Time, 2:50½—2:47—2:50½.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L.I.—TROTTING

WEDNESDAY, October 8.—Match for $1,000; mile and repeat, best 3 in 5.

J. Whelpley names ch. s. Wm. Tell, (to skeleton wagon)	1	1	1
H. Woodruff names b. m. Boston Girl, (to 250 lbs. wagon)	2	2	2

Time, 2:42—2:43—2:43.

This was the best race of the season, and closely contested from beginning to end. The mare was the favorite, at 100 to 40. There was a heavy amount of money lost on this race, as the stallion won it in three straight heats.

English Sporting Items

[From Bell's Life in London, Oct. 29.]

Benefit in aid of the Patriotic Fund.

The benefit in aid of the Patriotic Fund for the wives and children and widows and orphans of the wounded and killed in the Crimea, has been fixed to take place at Salville House, Leicester-square, to-morrow (Monday) evening, when a first-rate display of sparring will take place under the superintendence of the Gentlemen's Committee of the Pugilistic Benevolent Association, who have undertaken to handicap the men, so as to ensure good sport. Although the day was not fixed until Monday last, the boxers of England now in London who have heard of the benefit have, with one or two exceptions, forwarded their names to us, and promised to attend and do their best in such a cause. Several of them had made arrangements to go out of town, but have postponed their journeys until Tuesday.

The following goodly list comprises all who have actually promised to attend, and, as will be seen, a goodly programme can be made out from such a roll: Tom Paddock, Nat Langham, Ned Adams, Bill Hayes, Alec Keene, Harry Brunton, the Spider, Jemmy Massey, Jemmy Welsh, Mike Madden, Ned Donnelly, Billy Duncan, Charley George, George Brown, Young Sambo, Tom Sayers, Young Harrington, Charley Mallett, Bill Barry, Hicks, Sam Martin, and Dan Collins. In addition to these, many men no doubt will attend who have not seen the announcement of the benefit, and have not, therefore, given us their names. Among these we hope to see the Broomes, Ben Caunt, Young Reed, Jerry Noon, Alf Walker, Joe Rowe, Fred Dickinson, &c., &c. No true British boxer would hold back on such an occasion, and we trust that all who do come forward will exert themselves to the utmost. The cause, as all must know, ought to be first in every Briton's heart, and everything should give way to it. Stanley, the non-successful combatant in the mill of Tuesday last, will show, and if possible Dick Hart will appear after his mill with Unwin, which takes place the same day. Charley Mallett will, of course, officiate as M. C.

NOON AND BARRY.—The fifth deposit of £10 a side between Barry and Noon was made at Dan Dismore's, King's Arms, Smart's-building, on Wednesday, making £40 a side. The sixth, of £10 a side, is to be made at Jemmy Shaw's, Queen's Head, Crown-court, Windmill street, on Wednesday next.

Doings on the Tyne.

SKIFF-RACE FOR £20.—The skullers race between John Taylor and Thomas Candlish, took place on Monday last, from the High Level Bridge to the head of the meadows. Taylor is about 25 years of age, and one of the well-known Ouseburn crew, while his opponent is about 19 years of age, and quite a novice. Two of the best boats on the Tyne had been procured for the occasion, Candlish having that in which Claeper rowed against Newell, while Taylor used one of his own build, of exceedingly small dimensions, and evidently too light for the little wind that prevailed. Candlish was the favorite. In addition to Taylor winning the north side—the better berth—he succeeded in obtaining nearly a boat's length start of his opponent, which he maintained until near Skinner's Burn, where his opponent caught him, and gradually drew his boat half a length in advance. Opposite the Shot Tower, however, Taylor, by great exertion, drew his boat level again, and at the top of the New Quay he was leading nearly a length. From this point to the finish little change took place, and Taylor came in a winner by about four lengths.

COLE AND MESSENGER.—We understand the final deposit of £100 aside in the scullers match for the championship of the Thames, will be made at T. Cole's Ship, Hammersmith, on the 8th November, and not the 13th as mentioned in the articles. £100 aside has already been staked; both men are in active training, and Messenger has taken up his quarters at Mr. Styles's, Rose and Crown, Putney; while Cole has confided himself to the car e and attention of H. Salter, at the Feathers, Wandsworth.

Doings at Bellevue, Manchester.

SATURDAY, Oct. 14.

BARLOW AND GREENHALGH.—W. Barlow and John Greenhalgh (both of Manchester) agreed to run half a mile, for £3 each. The betting prior to the start was 2 to 1 on Barlow. Although Greenhalgh had 120 yards start, Barlow caught his opponent 200 yards from home, and won by a quarter of a yard.

JOHN LEVETT AND JOHN SYDDALL.—This event was said to be for £25 aside and the stakes were to have been made good at S. Coates's of Birmingham, on the previous evening; but we have not heard that they were. Levett arrived at Bellevue, but Syddall failed to put in an appearance. The sum deposited was said to be £10 each. At forty minutes past three Levett, in the absence of his expected competitor, (who it was stated had proceeded to London,) ran over the six miles at his leasure, to the great disappointment of those who had expected to witness a smart struggle.

CHEETHAM AND M'CANDLISH.—John Cheetham and Henry M'Candlish, (alias Hatter,) both of Manchester, ran half a mile, for £10 a side. The betting opened at 3 to 2 on Cheetham, but shortly afterwards 2 to 1 was freely invested. The favorite made the running by a yard and a half, and no change took place until they approached the iron railings (about 220 yards from the goal), where M'Candlish breasted his opponent. From this point there was a severe struggle, Cheetham finally winning by half a yard. He fell, apparently quite exhausted, just after crossing the winning mark.

W. LATCHFORD'S (the Hackney Stag) match to run one mile and walk one mile under 15 minutes, came off on the 12th inst., at the Manor House-lane, Hornsey, instead of Slough, by agreement. All being ready, the word "Off" was given at 20 minutes to six. After walking the mile, he went off at a speed too swift to last, and lost by six seconds.

OLD SMITH, of Ipswich, the champion Walker, has undertaken to perform three feats, in three following weeks, for a bet of £50 to £40. First, to walk seven miles and run ten at one start in two hours, on Monday, November 6; the second to run 20 miles in two hours, on Monday, November 13; and the third to walk seven miles and a quarter in one hour, on Monday, November 20, at Mr. Well's, the Edinburgh Castle, Stepney.

WRESTLING, &c.

HESKET-NEW-MARKET, CUMBERLAND.—On Friday last the all-weight prize, for which 64 competitors entered, was carried off by Thomas Roper of Lamonby finally throwing twice in succession Byron Holmes of Troutbeck, John Graham of Gaitsgill (third,) and Wm. Peel of Caldbeck (fourth).

THE FIRST HOUND RACE was won by Thomas Mathew's Ruby of Catlands first, beating Wm. Parker's Butler of Netherrow second, Thomas Edger's Merry of Bolton third, and Jeremiah Wilson's Tipler of Fellside fourth. 12 started.

THE TROTTING was won by William Peel's mare, White Stockings, beating five others.

THE SECOND HOUND RACE, was won by Jeremiah Wilson's Tipler of Fellside first, beating Thomas Edger's Lofty of Bolton second, Wm. Parker's Butler of Netherrow third, and Thomas Matthew's Ruby of Catlands fourth.

The match between Thomas Davison of Castle Side and William Pattinson of Weardale, the best of seven falls, came off on the 14th inst., at Stanhope, in presence of 2000 or 3000 spectators.—The men entered the ring at twelve o'clock, and after a fine display of skill, Davison was declared the winner, having thrown his opponent four times out of five. The winner was trained by Scott of Carlisle. After the match £10 was contended for by men of all weights, which produced scientific sports.

W. Swann states that if Adam Ryding of Bury means wrestling he will accommodate him, the best of two fair back falls out of three, Lancashire fashion, for £50 or £100 a side. He will meet him at any place in Manchester to draw up articles. By sending a letter to Joseph Swann's, Greenside, Hattersley, near Hyde, Cheshire, the match can be made.

Tiffin of London states, in answer to Mr. Charlton's challenge of last week, that he wishes to act in a straight forward manner, and would like to know who he will have to contend with.

Thomas Davison will wrestle G. Moses, for from £25 to £50 a side, in the Cumberland style and Newcastle ring. Articles sent to Thomas Waugh's, Black Horse Inn, Berry Edge, will be attended to.

Business Notices.

A Great Place.

The St. Nicholas Hotel appears to be a favorite spot about these times. Most of the leading politicians make the St. Nicholas their headquarters while in this city. The great secret of this is, that Mr. JAMES, the celebrated and fashionable hatter, has his beautiful store in the St. Nicholas, the number of which is 525 Broadway; and while having the inner man cared for by the hosts of the hotel, Mr. JAMES attends to the wants of the outer man—or in other words, supplies the most beautiful hats to the numerous customers who constantly throng his store. Just drop in at No. 525 Broadway and suit yourself with one of JAMES' best, and you will have a hat that not only presents a neat appearance, but will also last you a long time.

The Spoils of War.

Our political friends are busily engaged in counting and dividing the spoils of war: but others, who take little interest in strifes of this kind, are engaged in the more laudable object of scattering to the four winds the *spoils* of beauty. To attain this object, it is but necessary for those who have red, light, or gray hair, to make use of Dr. GOURAUD'S celebrated Hair Dye, and almost instantly the hair assumes a beautiful brown color, or jet black. When troubled with superfluous hair, or when desirous of possessing a high forehead, try Dr. GOURAUD'S Poudres Subtiles, and the effect is miraculous. It uproots the hair wherever you apply it. It would be well for all afflicted with chaps, chafes, freckles, pimples, &c., &c., to give the Italian Medicated Soap a trial. It will prove beneficial, we have no hesitation whatever in stating. This article, with many other valuable cosmetics, can be had of Dr. GOURAUD, at No. 67 Walker street, first store from Broadway.

No Mistake about it.

Whatever may be the result of the present European War, there is one thing connected with it that will not admit of the shadow of a doubt, and that is, that many of the soldiers engaged in the war will need new hats. Just so with the late election in this State. Many of those who went into the contest with good hats on, came out minus. This reminds us of the fact that MESSRS. RAFFERTY & LEASK, those famous hatters of No. 57 Chatham street, and corner of Chatham and Pearl, have covered more heads during the past week than they ever did before, owing, no doubt, to the election.—These gentlemen have become so celebrated as the manufacturers of the Daguerreian Hat, that it is almost superfluous to refer to their business. At either of the above-mentioned stores, a Daguerreotype is presented, free of extra charge, to the purchaser of one of the Daguerreian Hats.

AMUSEMENTS.

Purdy's National Theatre.

A. H. Purdy.....Manager and Proprietor.

☞ Dress Circle and Upper Boxes, 25 cents; Pit, 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, $5; Single Persons to Private Box, $1 each; Balcony Box, $8.

GRAND REOPENING!

During the recess, the Theatre has been thoroughly renovated, re-painted, ornamented, carpeted, &c., and the Manager has no hesitation in asserting, that his NEW COMPANY is the best and most powerful company he has ever announced, as the following list will show:

MR. J. R. SCOTT.

Mr H A Perry, the young American Tragedian, who will appear for six nights only.
Mr H F Daly, from the American Museum.
Mr H Howard, from the Broadway Theatre.
Mr G L Fox, the best Comedian on the Stage.
Mr C W Taylor, the popular author and actor.
Wm Thompson, late of California.
Mr Hampton, from the Pittsburgh Theatre.
Mr J Turner, late of the Eastern Theatres.
Mr J Herbert, Mr G Lingard, Mr H Stone, Mr Terry, Mr Chas Toulmin, Mr Lyon, Mr P Cline, Mr W Harris.
Mrs H F Nichols, the universal favorite.
Miss A Hathaway, the celebrated Pantomimist and Versatile Actress.
Mrs W G Jones, the popular Actress and Vocalist.
Mrs N H Bannister, Mrs Wray, Miss Barber, Miss Hampton, Miss E Parker, Miss Tree, Mme Jeubilee, Miss A Thayer, Miss Bartlett, Miss Lefolle.

WHITE'S NEW ETHIOPIAN

OPERA HOUSE, 49 Bowery, OPPOSITE the Bowery Theatre. This is universally pronounced the most magnificent place of MINSTREL ENTERTAINMENT, &c., in America.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT.

Patronized by the elite and fashion of this great metropolis. Doors open at 7—Performance commences at 8 o'clock. An entire CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.

CHARLES WHITE,
ag26-3m *Proprietor.*

Buckley's Minstrels,

Chinese Hall, 539 Broadway.

Buckley.....Properiotes
R. Bishop Buckley.....Musical Director
Admission.....25 cts
Doors open at 7—commence at 8 o'clock.
Burlesque Operas.

Anatomical Museum.

No. 300 Broadway.
A variety of curiosities, and wax representations of the different parts of the human form.
Open day and Evening.
Admittance 25 cents.

BIRDS.

WILLIAM N. FLETCHER has just arrived by the *Ship Woodcock*, with a large assortment of *English* Song Birds, including, Sky Larks, Linnets, Chaffinches, Goldfinches, Mule Birds, Thrushes, Starlings, Magpies, &c., &c. These Birds have all been chosen by *Perfect Judges*, regardless of expence, and all *warranted to Sing*.

N. B. Also, for Sale, a few English Terrier Dogs, a handsome *Pointer Dog*, a *Setter Dog*; a few Tumbler and Carrier Pigeons. Apply at JOHN SLADES, 195 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, (near Concord.)

CHALLENGE.

WILLIAM N. FLETCHER will match his *Shot Tiney to kill* 50 Rats against any *English Terrier Dog or Slut* in *America*, 7 lbs. weight, from 50 to 100 dollars. Apply as above.

DAGUERREOTYPE HATS.

RAFFERTY & LEASK

are selling their beautiful Drab, Beaver, and Pearl Felt Hats at their usual low prices of $2 and $3 45; and in addition giving each Customer his likeness in his hat, free of charge. They are the only Hatters in the U. S. that can do this. RAFFERTY & LEASK, No. 57 Chatham-st., opposite Chambers, and on the corner of Chatham and Pearl Streets.

BALL COMMITTEES!

ATTENTION!

T. FRERE, 83 Nassau street, near Fulton, New York, would inform BALL COMMITTEES that he is now ready to exhibit to them his magnificent assortment of Fancy Papers and Cards, for Ball Circulars, Tickets, and Orders of Dancing, just imported from England, France, and Germany, as well as to his large and superb stock of the choicest American Patterns.

He holds himself at all times in readiness to execute, in the very best manner, at moderate prices, all COMMISSIONS FROM BALL COMMITTEES. Being a practical Engraver, on Copper, Steel, and Wood, any designs that may be required can be furnished in the finest style of the Arts.

All forms of wording for Invitations furnished gratuitously, thereby obviating all trouble to Committees in that particular. Appropriate Engravings for Military and Fire Companies, used without charge.

BALL COMMITTEES are cordially invited to call and inspect the stock, before making selections elsewhere. T. FRERE,
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NORTHER

HOW TO BUY A HORSE.

BY AN AMATEUR.

TO BE CONTINUED.]

A horse usually high in his gallop must of course perform a greater degree of labor in getting over a certain quantity of ground than one whose action is less showy. As in the lofty trotter, the legs soon give way from the battering endured by the high galloper, an animal well fitted to show off in the Parks, but ill-calculated for steady work. For the road or the field, then, choose the horse whose gallop, without too great exertion to himself, ensures you from danger and shows a good share of speed; but in choosing a racer, pick out one that extends himself well, seems to go easily to himself, rather rises in the hind-quarters (which should be lengthy) and appears to be formed somewhat on the model of the hare, that is to say, longer in the hind than in the fore-legs.

It must be understood that in these "Hints" to purchasers of horse, I do not pretend to go deeply into all the points, properties, or defects of the animal on which I write, otherwise I might dilate very considerably on the formation proper to the racer; but as a vast deal of the most useful discrimination is only to be acquired by experience, and no man ought to wish to purchase a horse for the Turf on his own judgment until it be matured in that school, I would recommend every one desirous of becoming the owner of a Plate-horse, either to be well acquainted with his performances in public previous to purchasing him, or, if he have never yet run, to obtain if possible a trial of him with some known horse, rather than choose him for mere symmetry. A racer is never merely prized for his beauty. He is a machine by which money is to be won; and be he the ugliest animal ever foaled, provided he can go faster than most others of his breed, he will be more valued than the handsomest blood-horse in the world without the necessary quality of speed. With hacks and harness-horses this is not the case.—There we want beauty combined with good and often with showy action; but a fast racer or a splendid racer of enduring powers, will fetch their price despite the want of beauty.

Some horses in galloping will throw the hind-legs so wide and so forward as to be before and outside the fore-legs. This species of action is certainly faulty, as it is often the cause of over-reach and bruises of the heels. In a trot this species of action seldom occasions the above injuries; but in the hurry of a fast gallop, when a horse too is very frequently thrown out of the evenness of his pace by the application of the spurs at a wrong moment, such accidents will occasionally occur. Nevertheless they are seldom of such moment as to lead you to reject an otherwise good horse on account of this peculiarity in his action, which I have already elsewhere said is usually found in horses endowed with considerable strength in the hind-quarters.

I have now concluded all the remarks that at present occur to me on the subject of action, and shall therefore only add, that, when buying a horse, you will find your advantage in never choosing one that in any pace appears to drag his hind-legs after him instead of throwing them freely forwards. In the walk, trot, or gallop, this springy action behind is absolutely indispensable. Besides denoting strength and muscularity, it both looks well and gives comfort to the rider. If you find fault with the want of action in a horse's hind-legs, a dealer will be sure to reply, "Oh! never mind the *hind*-legs, Sir; if he moves his *fore*-legs well, the others must follow." This is a truism which no one will dispute; but, since they are to follow, let them do so handsomely and with vigor.

One word more respecting strength in a horse generally. You will hear every one talking of a horse's *bone*, but no mention is ever made of his *muscles*.—Now bones are of themselves incapable of any motion whatever; they are merely the fixed points to which the muscles, the active agents of motion, are attached. The greater the expanse of bone in those situations to which muscles are affixed, the greater room will there consequently be for their attachment to those parts; and hence the opinion that large bones beget large muscles. This, however, is by no means a *sequitur*, and consequently I would recommend you never to be simply satisfied with the mere size of a horse's bone, unless they be covered by well-developed muscles. Those parts to which are affixed strong ligamentous expansions, as the knee, pasterns, and hocks, should never be small; but too much stress is generally laid upon the necessity of large bone below the knee, a point of no great consequence, unless the size of this part be disproportioned to others.

And now, having touched upon most of those points to be first noticed in looking over a horse, let us have him put quietly into his stall, and proceed to examine him a little in the stable, where we may peradventure, by watching him, discover some fault or other which must not be lightly passed over.

IN THE STABLE.

If a horse have any tricks or defects discoverable in the stable, you may be quite sure that, if you proceed to examine him there immediately after he is led into his stall, the dealer or his satellites will not allow him to rest a moment, but will keep him constantly on the fret, either by cracking a whip, speaking sharply, or by going up to him every now and then under the pretence of altering his clothes, tightening his head-stall or roller, or by some similar manœuvre. Your best plan, therefore, is to appear not to wish to pay any regard to the horse you have an idea of purchasing, but look at another, and order him to be led out. While this second horse is undergoing the different operations of having his mane and tail combed out, his posteriors titillated by the enlivening administration of a small piece of ginger, and his head decorated with a well pipe-clayed bridle, keep your eye upon the first horse, and try if you can detect any of the following defects or bad symptoms about him.

I have already said that the horse that vents frequently is sure to have bad digestion and weak bowels. It is in the stable that you will have the best opportunity of noticing this peculiarity. Here also you will have perhaps the only chance of discovering a crib-biter, which may be done, first, by examining the manger in order to detect the marks of the teeth; and, secondly, by remarking if the horse attempt to lay hold of it: I say *attempt*, because his master, by a slight wave of the whip, will most assuredly not allow him to crib outright in the presence of a customer. Marks of the teeth upon the rack or manger are not infallible signs of a crib-biter, because many a horse will lay hold of them while being cleaned, and moreover they may have been made by some other horse: still they are not to be overlooked.

ON SHOEING.

OF THE POSITION OF THE FOOT ON THE GROUND, AND OF THE CONCAVE FORM OF THE LOWER SURFACE OF THE FOOT, CONSIDERED IN RESPECT TO SHOEING.

If we suppose a leg well formed, and the foot on which it is supported duly proportioned, and consider them in a state of inaction, or standing, we shall perceive,

1st. That a perpendicular line falling from the point of the shoulder to the ground, will touch the hoof exactly at the toe: if the foot were before or behind this line, its position would be evidently faulty. In many instances, however, the foot is thrown into one or other of these positions by the false directions of the leg. We are to take care, in these particular cases, not to attribute to the foot a fault which is not justly imputable to it.

2d. A perpendicular line falling from the upper part of the knee to the ground, considered in front, will divide the foot into two equal parts in its passage through the centre of the coronet to the centre of the sole, If this line should fall either on the inward or outward quarter, the foot would evidently be awry. In this case, the laternal part of the foot becomes unequal either in height or direction, and the toes are either turned inward or outward.

The toe may be turned outward, either by the bad conformation of the foot alone, or by the false direction of some part of the leg. When the fault is in the foot, it proceeds from the inward quarter being too low, in which case the weight of the body pressing more immediately upon, overburthens it, and prevents its growing; whilst the outward quarter, relieved from bearing a part of the weight which it ought to have shared, grows and spreads itself at the expense of the other. This fault may be lessened by shoeing, as will be explained in the next Lecture.

The toe may also be turned outward by the following defects:

1st. When a horse is narrower chested, and the elbow, pressed against the ribs, directs the extremity outward.

2d. When the knees are turned inward.

3d. When the articulation of the fetlock is bent inward; both which produce the same effect as the former.

In these cases we may in some degree relieve the inward quarter, but we must not attempt to restore the position of the foot entirely, as advised by a certain author, because in following his advice we should strain the ligaments of the articulations, which, no doubt, are originally faulty, and to which art can offer no remedy but what is attended with great danger. The opposite causes to these here described, produce contrary effects.

1st. When the elbow is too much detached from the body, the whole leg, and consequently the foot, will be directed inward.

2. When the knees are bent outward, (a deformity which seldom occurs,)

3d. When the fetlock turns outward. In each of these three cases the art of shoeing can at the utmost only check the progress of the evil, and can never remove it entirely.

There is a cause, not less common, which destroys the natural position of the foot on the ground; namely, when *one of the quarters is more* forcibly contracted than the other. This contraction is caused by the upper surface of the shoe being made concave, which cavity confines the quarters as in a vice.

In this state, the quarters, being compressed by the shoe, and the heels losing that resistance which nature had opposed to their contraction, draw mutually towards each other; or else, the weaker yields to the stronger, and the foot becomes awry. In these cases, the art of shoeing sometimes affords a remedy, as will be hereafter explained.

We proceed now to examine the inferior surface, or cavity, of the foot, considered in shoeing.

We know that the horse in the wild state requires no shoes to protect his feet from the resistance of the ground which he treads. But, being rendered subservient to the use of man in a domestic state, applied to severe and continued labor, and compelled to tread frequently, and for a long time together, on the irregular and stony surface of the roads, it becomes necessary to secure his feet from ruin by strengthening them with iron bands which we call shoes. The question then is, what ought to be the shape of the shoe, and whether the shoe as in use at present, is conformable with, or contrary to, the intentions of nature.

It is clear to every observing mind, that nothing in nature is the effect of chance. An intelligent principle has evidently presided over the formation of animated bodies which inhabit this earth, and the same principle has been no less provident in determining the functions of their several parts. In fact, into whatever part of nature we inquire, we every where discover manifest proofs of a positive design, and of aptness to a particular end. If we examine, for instance, the inferior surface of the feet of animals, we shall perceive them to be more or less irregular, according to the purposes of their species; that is to say, according to their means of providing themselves subsistence, and of removing themselves more or less speedily from one place to another.

Without adducing instances from the great variety of animated being with which we are surrounded, and among which the curious observer may hourly find an opportunity to verify this remark, we shall confine ourselves to the examination of the horse's foot, which is the proper object of our enquiry.—We have already observed, in describing the external parts of the foot, that the sole is always more or less concave; this shape answers two purposes, both of which nature evidently designed in so constructing it.

The one purpose is, to make the tread of the foot bear equally on all the points of its circumference: and, at the same time, to raise the sole above the ground, in such a manner as to protect it from the violent pressure which would otherwise have unavoidably injured the tender parts contained within the hoof. The other purposes is to increase the strength and firmness of the foot upon the ground. To convince ourselves that the cavity of the sole contributes to produce this effect, let us observe a horse treading upon a moderately soft surface, and we shall perceive that at every step the foot leaves in the ground an impression produced by the sharp edge of the wall, and by the frogs, while the sole moulds a base-relief;—so that the lower surface unites itself with the ground, forming a species of articulation, and from this circumstance results a most firm point of bearing, rendering it impossible for the foot to slip or be displaced, while the leg is employed in forwarding the body. When the horse is on very hard ground, the hollow of the foot, it is true, cannot produce an equal effect. But the sharp edge of the wall, and particularly of the toe, will nevertheless fix the foot much more firmly to the ground than if the interior surface was perfectly plain.

These reasons, which we have produced here to prove what were the intentions of nature in thus rendering the lower surface of the horses' foot concave, are so simple and obvious, that it appears unnecessary to adduce examples for their support; in order, however, that we may omit nothing which may tend to convince those who differ from us upon this subject, and who are strongly biassed to their own opinion, we shall offer what appears to us an incontrovertible principle, and should we have the good fortune to succeed in this attempt, we may flatter ourselves with having gained no trivial victory.

The leg of the horse, when in action, describes a portion of a circle proportioned to the length and freedom of its motion. When the horse advances one of his legs, at the moment the foot touches the ground, it describes an oblique line, inclining forward from the shoulder to the ground. In proportion as the body advances, this obliquity is lessened, until at length the leg attains a vertical direction, at which time the horse has completed half his action.

All this time the leg has only been employed in bearing the weight of the body; but in continuing the action it begins to project or determine the body forward, which action is continued until it describes another oblique line, equal to the former, but in an opposite direction, inclining forward from the ground to the shoulder, and forming with the first line an angle more or less open; this is the whole extent of the action of the horse, and the foot, firmly fixed on the ground, does not quit its tread till the whole action is completed; this, however, can only be applied to a well formed foot, enjoying every advantage which may result from its structure. Let us now suppose a flat foot, that is to say, a foot the cavity of which is from some cause filled up, or effaced. The points of rest on the ground at the moment of progression in such a foot, will be far less firm than that of the concave foot, because when the leg, in projecting the body, shall have obtained but a certain degree of obliquity, it will not dare to hazard the whole extent of its action, lest the foot, which has not sufficient hold upon the ground, should slip back. If we carry our thoughts now to the convex surface of the sole, it destroys entirely the solid bearing of the foot on the ground; such a foot is constantly in a state of vacillation, and would unavoidably slip back, before the leg could possibly obtain its last degree of extension.

I beg to observe I have employed the extreme points of comparison, in order to render my reasonings the more perspicuous; in further illustration of these principles, let us consider how much strength is lost by large draft horses, when drawing heavy carriages up an inclined road. Their feet, which are either flat or convex, slide back at every step, before the leg has been able to complete the whole compass of its action.

To render this more evident, let us make an arbitary calculation, and suppose the extent of the possible action of the leg to comprehend 25 degrees; this it will accomplish, provided the foot can be solidly and firmly fixed on the ground. But if the firmness of the foot is in any degree impaired by its flatness, it will be obliged to quit the ground at the 22d degree; and suppose one degree lost by the slipping of the foot backwards, this will make a difference of 4 degrees.

But if the inferior surface of the foot is convex, it will quit the ground at the 20th degree; and if two degrees are added for the slipping backwards, it will make the loss of 7 degrees in the total action of the leg.

With the evidence of the experimental proof before us, let us proceed to lay down a sure and certain principle for farriery, and such as shall enable us to determine the proper shape which the shoe ought to have, when we first apply it to the foot that has never been shod.

No one will venture to deny that, whether we consider the inward anatomical construction of the foot, or its outward form, or consider the use of its several component parts, reason directs us to a close imitation of nature. If we apply to the foot of a horse a concave, a flat, or a convex shoe, it is evident that the consequences will be precisely the same as has been shown to result from feet whose inferior surface are naturally concave, flat, or convex. Suppose for instance, a foot well formed and properly concave, a second flat, and a third convex,—the inconveniences attending the convex and flat foot, will be considerably increased by shoes with a similar surface, because the iron of the shoe being harder than the horn of the hoof, presents a smoother and more polished surface, and, consequently more liable to slip. On this account, therefore, it is, that we propose the concave shoe; that is to say, concave in its lower surface, because it represents the natural shape of the foot, and because it fulfils, in every respect, the views and intentions of nature; and we are therefore convinced that it ought to be applied to all good feet.

As some cases are to be excepted from every general rule, so here the use of the concave shoe is to be excepted from the case of a flat foot, and especially of a convex one. It does not follow this exception, that the use of this shoe may not become general in time; because it must be remembered that the feet only become flat and convex through bad shoeing, or by some accident,—as when a horse is foundered; and that no horses, not even those horses bred in marshy and low lands, are foaled with this imperfection. Nor can we be justified in accusing nature with having neglected to provide sufficiently for the foundations of this admirable machine, when at the same time the same machine affords so many admirable proofs both of her wisdom and her providence.

But it is not in the concave form only that the shoe here proposed must differ from the shoe in use among farriers at this day; there are certain proportions also to be observed in its different parts. Its breadth should be considerably less than that of the common shoe; and it is totally unnecessary to cover any part of the sole, especially when care is taken to preserve its natural hardness. The breadth of the shoe at the heel should be one-half its breadth at the toe. Its thickness should decrease gradually from the toe, so as to be reduced one-half, at the extremity of the heel. As to the distribution of the stamp holes, every farrier knows that in shoes for the fore feet, they should be at the toes and quarters, because the wall, or crust, of the fore feet, is stronger at the toe than at the heel. The reverse of this is to be observed in the hind shoes, because the heels and quarters of the hind feet are commonly stronger than the toes. It is impossible to lay down any general rule for disposing of these holes in bad feet; it must be the business of the farrier to distribute them in such a manner as to be able to fix the nails in those parts of the wall where the horn is sound and firm. Farriers generally multiply these stamp-holes too much, which brings the nails too close together, occasioning the horn to break in splinters, and at length destroys the wall.

I recommend the following number for good feet, viz: for race-horses, six; that is, three on each side: for saddle horses, seven, four on the outside, and three within, the quarter on this side being weaker than on the other; the same number for coach-horses of the middling size; for large coach-horses, four on each side; and for cart horses, five on the out, and four on the inside. It is also of principal importance to determine the weight of the shoe; for it is matter of astonishment to see some horses with shoes weighing each five pounds, making together, a burthen of twenty pounds of iron, attached to their four feet. It is obvious to common sense, that such an additional weight fixed to the extremity of the leg, must be productive to some inconvenience or other; and in fact, the muscles are thereby compelled to greater exertions, the ligaments are stretched, and the articulations continually fatigued; and beside all these evil consequences, the shoe, by its weight, forces out the nails, and so entirely destroys the texture of the wall, or crust, that it becomes often extremely difficult to fix the shoe to the hoof. Why then, we may ask, do not the practitioners of the present day, who are daily witnesses of these facts, and indeed are the principal authors of them, apply themselves to the correction of their errors? The answer, I fear, is obvious; because he who is uneducated, and destitute of sound principles in his art, cannot turn to real profit the experience he has acquired, nor abandon the path of prejudice and custom, in which he has so long journeyed; but satisfies himself with continuing to imitate and repeat whatever he has seen done by others.

The weight which we propose for shoes of different kinds, is nearly as follows:

	lb.	oz
1. For the strongest sort of cart-horses, any English dray horses	2	12
2. For the smaller horses of this kind.	1	12
3. For the largest coach-horses	1	12
4. For the smaller do	1	4
5. For saddle horses, of any height,	1	2
oz. to 10		
6. For race-horses	5 oz to 4	

By reducing the superfluous breadth of these shoes, their thickness may be increased without making any addition to their weight.

It will follow that great attention should be paid to the quality of the iron; since the goodness of the metal will allow one to reduce still more the size and weight of the shoe. Many persons will no doubt observe, that such light and concave shoes will wear out too soon; I have no objection to agree with them in this respect; but I will ask them, if they would prefer to have their horses lame six months of the year, rather than pay the expense of eighteen or twenty shoes more in the course of twelve months.

Besides the common shoe for sound feet, there are also others, whose various shapes are determined by the different derangements and diseases to which the horse's foot is liable. Such, for instance, as what are called the covered, flat, or convex shoe, the pattern shoe, the shoe for all feet, simple, double and hinged, the shoe without nails, &c. &c.

In my next Lecture, I shall call your attention to the danger of paring the hoof too much, and to the mischiefs which daily result from the exercise of this destructive method.

OF PARING THE HOOF, THE ACCIDENTS RESULTING FROM THE UNSKILFUL PERFORMANCE OF THIS OPERATION; AND OF SHOEING GOOD FLAT AND CONVEX FEET.

When a colt is brought to a farrier to be shod for the first time, his first business should be to examine the conformation of the young animal, particularly the direction of his legs; to observe whether the fore legs are perfectly vertical, or whether, on the contrary, they incline backward or forward; whether the pastern is in just proportions, or whether too long or too short—whether the toes are turned inward or outward; he should indeavor, by the principles we have laid down in the preceding Lecture, to discover in which part of the limb the fault exists,

He is then to proceed to examine the foot, and to ascertain whether it is proportionate to the leg; whether its surface is free from defect, whether of a good consistence, *i. e.*, whether strong or weak, hard or soft; whether the quarters are equal, the heels high or low, slender or thick; whether the frog is in just proportion in the other parts; whether the sole is strong, or the contrary; and to observe it degree of concavity.

If the leg and foot are exempt from every defect, the farrier should begin paring the foot, be merely cutting off whatever breaks the level of the interior surface of the wall: but he is not to meddle with the sole, the binder, or the frog. This seems the proper place to convince him of the necessity of preserving to these parts their solidity, by laying before him the numberless accidents attending their destruction: Let us ask ourselves what is the drift of this operation of farriery? It is to furnish additional strength to the foot, to render it capable of resisting the hardest bodies to which it may be exposed; but, if at the very time we make this addition, we destroy with the butress those parts which nature has formed with the very same intent, we not only do not increase the resources of the foot, but we destroy that organ, by predisposing it to a multitude of ailments, of which I shall speak hereafter.

By thinning the sole too much, and going beyond the dead horny part, we destroy its organization: for it is not necessary to go so far as to fetch blood, to produce this evil: it is enough only to touch that substance, which receives the glutinous juice through the numberless pores with which the sole abounds. The result is a real wound, which cannot be understood but by a person acquainted with the laws of the animal economy, and of which the mere mechanical practitioner cannot form an idea. Let us, however, make a comparison, capable of striking the most undiscerning. If, for instance, we take away the upper surface of the bark of a tree, we do it no great injury; nevertheless we rob it of its natural covering, and if we penetrate further into the substance of this bark, we shall produce a real wound; we shall perceive a kind of moisture excluding from the part, which will soon be absorbed by the contact of the air, and drying up the surface of the bark, already too much affected, will produce a scar, more or less irregular, and which will not be effaced till nature has renewed the bark, an operation which will require a certain lapse of time.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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" " " "		2,000
" " " "		1,000
2 " " "	$500 *each*	1,000
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5 " " "	300 "	1,500
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100,000 Gifts,	Valued at	$96,380

In order to ensure to all concerned a perfectly fair and satisfactory disposition of the above named Gifts, Mr. Perham proposes that the Shareholders shall meet together on Thursday evening, June 22d, 1854, (or sooner, if all the tickets are sold—due notice of which will be given,) at some suitable place hereafter to be designated, and appoint a Committee of Five Persons, who may dispose of the property in such manner as the Shareholders, in general meeting, shall direct; the Committee giving good and sufficient bonds, if required by the Shareholders, for the faithful performance of the duties required of them.

All orders for Tickets, by mail, should be addressed JOSIAH PERHAM, Academy Hall, 663 Broadway, New York. If it should happen that all the Tickets are sold when the order is received, the money will be returned, at our expense for postage. Correspondents will please write distinctly their name, residence, County and State, to prevent errors.

OFFICES FOR SALE OF TICKETS.

ACADEMY HALL, 663 Broadway.
HOWE'S COUGH CANDY STORE, 166 Chatham street.
LOVEJOY'S, HOWARD'S, and MER CHANTS' Hotels.
CATTEL'S DRUG STORE, Fulton street, Brooklyn

MEDICAL DISPENSARY,

Established in 1832, *by Dr. George W. Bond, in Orchard street, New York,*

For the Cure of Venereal Disease in all its forms.

If you are unfortunate, and want to be cured and left in sound health, come to me; I am seeing hundreds monthly, all of father's reputation and my wonderful success will satisfy any person there is no humbug about this. Those that doubt, let them come and see for themselves, and if I don't do all I say I can, I will make them a present of $25 to go where they think they can do better. I use nothing that is injurious to the system, but use medicines that will strengthen a person, and leave them in sound health in the shortest possible time; and but one charge made in all cases, to make a perfect cure.

MY VEGETABLE STRENGTHENING BITTERS is a speedy and permanent cure for all weakness of the organs of generation, and for that terrible affliction, Nocturnal Seminal Emissions. It has not, in a single instance, failed to effect a radical cure, where it has been tried.

It has no equal in the following complaints: Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Costiveness, Headache, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Palpitation of the Heart, and for all diseases incident to Females, Fluor Albus or Whites, and at the turn of life, they give new life and vigor to the whole system.

Office arranged so that persons never meet going in or out. I have private rooms for each person. Medicines carefully put up and sent to all parts of the United States, with advice and full directions. GEO. R. BOND, M.D.,
Son and Successor to Dr. George W. Bond.

Office corner of Orchard and Grand sts., over the shoe store, New York. Entrance, No. 65 Orchard street. Office open day and evening.

Principal Depot for the sale of the Vegetable Strengthening Bitters, 77 Suffolk street, New York; and for sale at all drug stores throughout the city. Price $1 per bottle. oc14

MEDICAL BOOK GRATIS!

THE SILENT FRIEND, BY DR. T. U. PERRY, Physician and Surgeon, late of the Paris and London Hospitals, for the last six years at 116 West Broadway, opposite White street, where he may be confidentially consulted from 9 to 2, and from 6 to 9 daily—Sundays excepted. The Silent Friend explains the nature, consequences and treatment of all diseases of the generative organs, such as gonorrhœa, gleet, spermatorrhœa, gravel, epididimitis, strictures of the urethra, gravel, epididimitis, syphilis, lues venerea, or secondary symptoms: seminal emissions, the effects of masturbation, or secret habits, fully explaining the causes of loss of memory, general debility, incapability for business or study, impotence, sterility, &c., and all the train of evils resulting from this vice to our youth of both sexes, with exposition of quack nostrums, cordials, apparatus, &c. Observations on Female Diseases, with particulars of Doctor Brown's Female Pills.

This book should be obtained by every one, as it will prove a complete safeguard against quackery. The author cures all the above diseases, with a rapidity hitherto unequaled, at charges within the reach of all. The medicine contains no mercury; no restraint in diet, or hindrance from business required. Letters for the Silent Friend must be post-paid and addressed to T. U. P's office, 116 West Broadway, New York.

CAUTION.—Dr. P. has no connexion with any other parties of the same name in this city.

Advice Free, and Medicine at $1. oc7

THE MONITOR OF HEALTH.

A NEW AND GREAT MEDICAL WORK for a 1xpence.—A new edition revised, corrected and improved of 50,000 copies to be distributed throughout the country.

Dr. Hunter's Monitor of Health, or Guide to relief for the Suffering—containing a complete history of the origin and the dreadful effects of all diseases of a private or delicate nature; excessive solitary or sexual habits. The cause of rupture incases where it is not hereditary: with receipts for their cure and rules for their prevention; written to be intelligible to all classes of readers. It is a complete exposition of the nature, with all the modern modes of treatment of Venereal diseases in all its terrible forms; Primary, Secondary and Tertiary—Ghonorrœa gleet, strictures, whites, seminal emissions, nocturnal and otherwise, leading to impotency. Designed to warn the unthinking from violating the laws of nature, and to indicate the road to a happy longevity. It also contains proofs of powerful cures performed by the Author, the Old Doctor Hunter himself, through a period of twenty-five years successful practice, devoted to the cure of the above diseases.

To which is added the causes, symptoms and cure of all diseases of the liver and kidneys.—One copy will be mailed to any one address, post-paid, containing a six-penny piece to Dr. Hunter, Proprietor of the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division street, New-York city. Established. A. D. 1834. m13

SURE CURES AT SMALL COST.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S Friend, and the infallible remedies for certain diseases. Sold at No. 50 Canal street, New York, nowhere else. Universally celebrated throughout the United States, Canada, and Great Britain, for the amazing cures they have performed in the worst cases, after all other aid had miserably failed those afflicted.

Now used for the above virulent disease, and its disastrous train of symptoms, with a success that astonishes the faculty; far surpassing the tardy operation of other remedies, at the same time that they are also milder than those upon the system itself. The reason is that they exert their whole force upon the disease, which is compelled to give way at once, and the patient suffers nothing, as in other instances, from the remedy that relieves him. Thence the fact that these are now approved above all others.

For certainty and celerity they are unapproached, and for an entire eradication of the subtle seeds of venereal disease nothing else can positively be relied upon. Tested we might almost say in millions of cases, and found to be the only reliable anchor.

While these are an immediate cure for the slighter affections, they are a remedy to which the aggravated forms, as difficult to cure by other treatment as a consumption is, yield easily, and indeed at once. The patient has no more difficulty than with a sore finger, instead of being the prey of a loathsome and continually corroding malady. $1 per vial with a book.

Newark, N. J., July 7th, 1853.

DR. WARE: Sir—I had tried the medicines prescribed by seven different physicians before I applied to you. Your medicines cured me in five days. I can never discharge my obligations to you. W. I.

Upwards of 10,000 cases like the above could be referred to. Others talk Dr. Ward's cures. No failures. His charges are moderate, only for the medecine, $15 to guarantee a cure of Gonorrhœa. The same for curing Syphilis, Seminal Weakness, General Debility Impotence, &c.—Those who cannot afford so much, inclose $10, $5, or $1, according to their ability. $1 per vial. Packages sent to all parts of the world. An answer returned the moment a letter is received, medicines accompanying, all contained in a strong box.

A CURE FOR A CERTAIN DISEASE IMMEDIATELY!—By the newly discovered astounding and unparalleled remedies, the most important Medical Invention relative to the Disorders of Modern Times. Admitted to the most wonderful contributions of science to the cure of disease. DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND, and other amazing remedies. Sold at No. 50 Canal street, New York; nowhere else. Now universally celebrated throughout the United States, Canada, and Great Britain, as the easiest, safest, and speediest remedies discovered for those diseases; cure in 12 hours, if the disease is recent, and never requires more than a few days. To terminate and eradicate thoroughly the most obstinate and protracted discharges from the Uretha, no matter how long its continuance or what may have been tried previously.

These Medicines have been hailed by thousands as the greatest boon to humanity. Married persons in this predicament, especially, and all anxious for a cure, are by these Incomparable Remedies, certain of obtaining the same without any delay. A cure guaranteed by their means. Practical directions accompany the Remedies. A Scientific description of the disease is enclosed. $1 per bottle with a book.

CONCLUDING ADVICE TO THE UNFORTUNATE! If you have contracted a certain disease, do not delay a moment, but come, send or write to Dr. Ward, 50 Canal street, New York City. If you want to make sure of a cure, come, send or write. If you are poor, nevertheless, come, send, or write.

In a week after receiving the medicines, my patients write. Dear Doctor, accept my warm felt thanks; your medicines have cured me; they are delightful as well as certain. No danger of discovery by having the remedies sent, as (unless otherwise ordered) they are directed to be kept at the depot till called for. Within one, two or three days after writing to us, according to the distance from New York, the patient will be certain of receiving our reply, and the remedies to cure him at the same time. Then the afflicted will rejoice. The medicines are securely put up in a box, and make a compact and portable package, strong, not liable to damage or to excite curiosity If anything is broken or damaged, by carriage, (which, however, very rarely happens) I invariably make it good when informed of it. No delay in receiving an answer. Distance makes no difference. I cure more than 20,000 every year in different cities, and they all receive their medicines through the mails or by express. Ample directions accompany each remedy and article to be used, so that no mistake can be made.

Patients are requested to be concise, and a the same time minute in the relation of their sexual cases, stating age, e, and its duration and symptoms, whether any treatment has been adopted, &c., &c. Out of thousands of letters sent to us annually, by mail, no one has miscarried to our knowledge. Money enclosed in letters is perfectly safe, and is sure to reach us. Letters should be post-paid, and directed to Dr. Thomas Ward, No. 50 Canal street, one door from Broadway, New York.

VICTIMS OF DISEASE.

YOU CANNOT BE TOO CAREFUL IN the selection of a physician or a remedy in these cases. You should apply to a man who has had ample experience and that possesses true skill in the treatment thereof. Such a physician is Dr. Hunter, he lays his claims on the following facts, which can be proven at any moment,

He has been in active practice over 25 years, in this city, and has established the Hunterian Dispensary, 3 Division street, in 1833, exclusively for the treatment of certain diseases, and has devoted all his abilities during all that time, to this branch of medecine only. His great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, is a medecine perfectly innocent in its action, yet so thorough that it annihilates every particle of the rank and poisonous virtus of this dreadful disease; and on this account alone it was first made public, that unlike all other remedies, it does not dry up the disease in the blood, to break out at a remote period all over the body, or to transmit to the offspring.

It has been counterfeited and slandered more than any medecine of any kind ever brought before the public—knowing that unless they deter the fortunate from obtaining it, their prospects for patronage is gone. The Hunterian Dispensary is conducted on the most honorable principles. No man is required to sign a register of names, or asked who or what he is. Doctor Hunter's business is to cure his patients, and no one knows but the patients and himself that they ever met professionally. He desires young men attached to respectable families, and who are led astray by the numerous temptations of a city life to understand this. He has refused certificates of cures from persons who had been successfully treated by other Physicians, than w 4 fill the largest newspaper in the world act n times over. apr15 3m

MEDICAL ADVISER.

AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—ELEVENTH Edition, 340 pages, cloth; with nearly seventy-five colored engravings—representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female; the most complete and practical work on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the male and female sexual systems ever published, with the latest experiments and discoveries in Reproduction. It illustrates anatomically and fully with the plates everything pertaining to the male and female genital systems; with a full description of the causes, symptoms and most certain mode of cure. of all the infirmities and diseases to which they are liable from the secret habits of youth, and excesses of maturer age, as involuntary loss of Semen and Impotency, and innocent or unforeseen affections, and those resulting from contraction, as Syphilis, (Primary and Constitutional,) Conorrhœa or Blenorrhagia, (Clap) Gleet, Strictures, &c., &c., with numerous certificates of the most unparalleled cures ever performed. Every person, both married and single, should read this work.

Sold by Stringer & Townsend, Dewitt & Davenport; Charles Ring, 192 Barclay-street; Griffith, 374 Grand-street; Chambers, 576 Hudson street; also, at No. 1 Vesey-street, New-York; by L. D. Jones, 54 Warren-street, Trenton, New-Jersey; also, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-street, corner of Broadway, New York, formerly from Paris and London, and by country booksellers generally. Price $1, mailed free of postage to any address, securely sealed. Agents wanted in every town. The author cures all the diseases treated on in the work, at his old office, 42 Reade street, corner of Broadway, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 6 till 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted.] N. B.—Not the Drug Store. Address box 844, New-York Post-Office.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANtidote, a Specific Mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single case which his mixture will not cure, under the forfeiture of five hundred dollars. Further—the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. It is put in bottles, with full directions, at $1. One bottle lasts a week—never fails cured in two days. For sale by C. H. RING, 192 Broadway; 189 Bowery. fl1 3mos

The French Lunar Pills.

TO FEMALES EXCLUSIVELY.

THE FRENCH LUNAR PILLS MAY BE OBTAINED by applying either personally or by letter at No. 83 SOUTH MAIN STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

These CELEBRATED PILLS are safe and certain remedies for all SUPPRESSIONS or IRREGULARITIES, and also for other delicate diseases peculiar to females both married and single. The PILLS possess a remarkable power, and when taken according to directions, produce the most surprising yet gratifying results.

☞ A competent medical adviser will always be in attendance to wait on those who wish for a CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATION.

We wish to say a few words in relation to the above named PILLS, as by so doing we may benefit a large number of females who now may be suffering for the want of a remedy for one of the most distressing complaints peculiar to their sex. Suppression of the MONTHLY TURNS are now very common to all classes of FEMALES, but more especially to those working in the shops and mills, and when such obstructions have taken place it is no trifling matter to find a MEDICINE that will remove the difficulty

We are satisfied that in a majority of cases of this complaint the FRENCH LUNAR PILLS are the only medicine that can be relied on, at the same time not exposing the patient to danger; we can therefore conscientiously recommend them to all who may be suffering or require their use. There are many medicines now advertised for similar purpose, but it is needless for us to say to any one who has used them that they are worse than useless.

The following statement will be sufficient to satisfy any one. They are from respectable persons:—

DR. CUDWORTH,

Sir—Having occasion to use some medicines for SUPPRESSIONS, I went to a certain doctor to purchase a box of pills, (purporting to be females pills) and paid him $10. I took the medicine, or rather poison, (for so it proved to be) according to his directions, and soon found myself in the most violent pain, attended with spasms and fever, which continued to grow worse until I took an emetic, which alone saved my life, yet I had not gained the object for which I took the medicine. A lady who waited on me said she had used your FRENCH "LUNAR PILLS," and they answered her purpose fairly

She advised me try to them, and accordingly I wish you would send me what you think sufficient for my case

The medicine was accordingly sent, with a request that the lady might communicate the result. In less than a week the following letter was received from the lady's husband:—

DR. CUDWORTH,

Dear Sir—The MEDICINE which you sent us on the 17th has had the DES